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HON. Charles R. Crane, a well-known American business man and personal friend of President Wilson, has been the guest of the American and Chinese communities of Shanghai during the past week. Although twice appointed to diplomatic posts, once to China in 1909 and once to Russia in 1912, he has refused official position, with the exception that he served on the American Special Diplomatic Commission to Russia in 1917. Mr. Crane's reason for coming to China at this important time, was for the single purpose of obtaining a business man's viewpoint of conditions in this country. His purpose in obtaining this information is for the single purpose of enlightening President Wilson at first hand as to some of the problems existing in the Far East that should be solved at the peace conference. There was no secret regarding Mr. Crane's visit to China and there were no secret conferences. Mr. Crane visited at various points in Manchuria and spent considerable time in Peking. In Central China he visited in Nanking, Soochow, Hangchow and Shanghai. Before returning home he will spend a few days in Tokio. Mr. Crane has had a busy time in China—in fact every minute has been occupied. He has interviewed and addressed thousands of Chinese, officials, business men, of both North and South, men of high and low degree. He has interviewed Americans, business men, missionaries, officials, and also Englishmen, Russians, Frenchmen, Japanese, Italians—everybody without reserve.

Undoubtedly Mr. Crane, out of the mass of information and conversation, will be able to formulate a general picture in his mind as to conditions in China and probably will be able to formulate a definite program for the American government to follow in its attempt to bring assistance to this harassed country. In Mr. Crane's address to the members of the various Chinese and American organizations at Shanghai on November 27, he offered to China just one piece of advice: "Get ready for the peace conference and don't let anything interfere with China's program for that important meeting." He stated that President Wilson had a fixed habit of mind in dealing with world problems. He takes up one thing at a time and he goes to the very bottom of that subject before he takes up another problem. This policy had made President Wilson the one great and remarkable man of the world. He is never surprised at a new development, but many are surprised at the depth of his understanding when the decision is reached. This has enabled President Wilson to build a world republic not founded on force and strength, but a world republic founded on righteousness and common mutual understanding. There is a wealth of possibilities in this statement of Mr. Crane for China. President Wilson at the present stage of world affairs belongs to the whole world. He as much belongs to China as he belongs to America. It is for the Chinese people to say whether they are to gain from this condition, and Mr. Crane pointed the way.

REUTER'S correspondent at Peking in a despatch dated November 26, stated that China's delegates to the peace conference had prepared a list of subjects pertaining to the settlement of Far Eastern Questions that the delegates proposed to submit to the conference for discussion and settlement. The correspondent then submitted the following interesting advice:

> "After much neighborly advice, China has adopted a list of questions for submission to the conference, some of which, it is feared, will prejudice important questions in which China is entitled to seek aid at the conference. For instance, the list includes freedom of tariff and the removal of extra-territoriality. The latter is not considered to come within the range of questions on which the conference will deliberate, while tariff revision is now being concluded in Shanghai on lines very advantageous to China. If the Chinese delegates are persuaded to concentrate on these questions the result must be harmful. An official, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent today, said that China in this matter resembles a child writing to Santa Claus to tell him what it would like for Christmas."

We fail to agree with Reuter's correspondent as to what China should or should not submit to the peace conference. China has a free right to submit to the conference any and all questions that may have a bearing upon the future peace and well-being of this country and the future peace of the world. No announcement has been made as to what China's delegates plan to submit to the conference, but the Chinese newspapers during the last week carried the information that a recently formed "Diplomats Club" at Peking had decided upon serious study and discussion of certain subjects, said study and discussion to begin at once and to continue in an intensive manner for the next few weeks and months. The subjects announced were as follows:

1.—The Consular Jurisdiction, or Extraterritoriality.

2.—Foreign garrisons in China.

3.—Customs Tariff.

4.—Foreign Settlements in China.

5.—Indemnities due to Germany and Austria-Hungary.

6.—Prior rights and spheres of influence.

7.—Tsingtao.

8.—Chinese Eastern Railway.

9.—Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway.

10.—A number of unfair points found in the treaties.

THERE is considerable dissatisfaction regarding the personnel of China's delegation to the peace conference that is to accompany Minister Lu Cheng-hsiang, China's delegate. Minister Lu mainly counts upon the assistance of the Chinese Ministers to America, Great Britain, France and Holland, but it is feared that they may not be able to render full assistance in view of the fact that they have been away from China for so many years that they may not be well informed regarding conditions at home. It is pointed out in diplomatic circles at Peking that it would be most unwise for China not to send the best and keenest of her sons to this international tribunal of utmost importance, and that although America and the Allies will endeavor to assist her, she herself will principally have to look after her own interests. Many believe that China may obtain little or no advantage from the conference if she does not send officials of the highest intellect and special training as assistants to her delegate. One Chinese newspaper states that it has great respect for Minister Lu and his judgment, but expresses deep regret that it feels it necessary to criticise him for not appointing more men who are well versed in industrial, financial and legal subjects to go with him. Minister Lu is also handicapped on account of the lack of funds at his disposal. Feeling is general that men like Liang Chi-chiao, former Minister of Justice and Finance, who was mainly responsible for the declaration of war upon the Central Powers; Dr. Wang Chung-wei, president of the Law Codification Commission, Ph. D. from Yale University, who has devoted more than ten years to the study of international problems in relation to China; Carson Chang, Adviser to the President, who knows China's recent foreign history thoroughly and who has a grasp of her problems and understands their solution; Dr. C. C. Wang, managing director of the Peking-Hankow railway, Ph. D. from Yale, who is well acquainted with conditions in America and Europe, and who can advise Minister Lu as no other official can, with the possible exception of Yih Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications, on railway matters when they are brought up for consideration either at the main conference or at the Far Eastern peace conference, should have been chosen to assist China's peace delegate in addition to the Chinese Ministers abroad. Japan is sending to that international tribunal her experts, military, naval, foreign and commercial, and why not China, which has more at stake, as her fate may be decided for a long period? Minister Lu can represent China well at the peace conference owing to an excellent knowledge of French and other languages. He knows diplomatic practice, has been Acting Premier before, and

is now Minister of Foreign Affairs. Minister Lu and his suite are expected to stop at Tokio for five or six days before they proceed to Europe by way of America. The boat they will probably take is the *Tientsin Maru*, which is due to leave Yokohama on December 6. Minister Lu's secretaries are Dr. Hawkling Yen, Councillor of the Foreign Office; Wang Ching-chi, French secretary; Chow Wei, also French secretary; and Chu Ching-han, Chinese secretary. Liu Chung-chi, Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will accompany the party to Tokio and will return to China upon its departure for America. It is understood that only $200,000 has been appropriated for China's peace mission.

NEWSPAPERS throughout the Far East this week printed detailed accounts of the brutal assault upon an English woman missionary at Changchun, China. The assault occurred on October 2, and according to the account of the affair finally made public by the woman herself, it is but one more incident in the chain that is to cause serious difficulties in the future unless some radical change is made in the actions and activities of the Japanese in this country. According to the account of the disgraceful affair, the woman was out walking alone in the afternoon and started to cross the South Manchurian railway, which the Japanese are guarding. She was accosted by three Japanese soldiers, who ordered her to go back. After explaining to them that she had been accustomed to passing at that point and that she was on the way to the mission compound, they proceeded to slap her, knock her down, pull out her hair and drag her by the hair in the ditch alongside the railway. Then they bound her with a rope after which they committed further indignities in the form of blows and kicks, after which they dragged her to a superior officer and then to the Japanese vice-consul who continued the insult by asking the usual impertinent questions, that are applied to criminals. In many ways the account of the assault compares with incidents in the Hongkew riots of Shanghai last summer when the Japanese were involved with the Chinese shopkeepers and police. The *North China Daily News*, which voices British public and official opinion in the Far East, had the following to say regarding the matter in its issue of November 27:

"WHAT must chiefly excite indignation is, not so much the conduct of the Japanese common soldiers, inexcusable as it is, but that of their superiors. From the former, probably, nothing else was to be expected. But is it conceivable that any British officer—or for that matter any officer outside Germany—finding a Japanese lady standing bound in the courtyard of his barracks and obviously dishevelled, bruised and suffering as this lady must have been, would not have been so scandalized as to order instant inquiry and meanwhile to have had some assistance and relief given her? Even assuming that she was guilty of a crime, he could not have so callously passed over her condition or left her without relief. What actually happened at Changchun? No sort of inquiry is made or apparently offered, and the lady is kept dragging about from about sundown, say half-past five, until nearly ten o'clock at night, first to an officer, then to a gendarme, then to a vice-consul, whose main concern is to ask a number of trivial questions, quite unnecessary at the moment, and, in such circumstances, obviously designed to waste time and render any subsequent investigation that might be asked for more difficult. This is not, unfortunately, the first time on which the behavior of Japanese soldiers in Manchuria has been the subject of complaint. Particularly in recent months British and other officers in Vladivostock have had to make strong representations to Japanese headquarters on the intolerable insolence of Japanese privates. In such cases, we are happy to add, the necessary retribution immediately fell on the culprit. In that affair at Changchun no redress has been offered, so far as we are aware. We are sure that the authorities in Tokio will view with the same abhorrence as we do an outrage which casts so great a slur on the Japanese army and administration and will not fail to mete out punishment to the offenders, of all grades.

FOREIGNERS engaged in business and other activities in the Orient now accept the principle that a knowledge of the language of the country is necessary if the business or professional activity is to achieve a large success. Practically all foreigners in China whose activities bring them into intimate contact with the Chinese people, make some effort to master the language at least sufficiently to conduct ordinary business transactions. Recently, through the establishment of language schools, the matter of learning the language has been simplified. A few schools which are conducted on modern scientific principles are able to graduate students in the comparatively short space of one year. It is natural that the attention that is now being given to the study of Oriental languages should have its effect upon the Chinese people themselves and cause them to strive to improve and simplify their various dialects in order that they may be mastered more easily by the foreigners and also by their own people. The problem of language simplification of course applies to Japan in much the same measure that it applies to China. The special significance of this matter in the time of reconstruction and trade competition to follow the war, recently was emphasized by Dr. Uyeda

Mannen of Waseda University in an address on the subject of "The Question of Language in the Far East after the War." Since the principle involved applies to China as well as Japan, we reproduce part of the address herewith:

The central influence in the world after the war will accrue to Great Britain and the United States. One of the results will be a keener competition in the economic field in the Far East than is generally expected. If the Japanese are to take part in the coming economic struggle, they should master English. If Japanese are proficient in Russian and Chinese in addition to English, they will find themselves in a better position than the British or Americans. All this, however, is a means merely to meet the immediate exigencies of the situation. We should aspire to securing supremacy for the Japanese language, even only in the Far East. I would point out that the Japanese are a people who have little regard for their own language. On the occasion of the recent visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught to this country a certain gentleman tendered an address of welcome written in Japanese to an official in the Imperial Household Department for presentation to His Royal Highness, but the official rejected the address on the ground that it was not accompanied by an English translation. The whites regard the Japanese language as a riddle, and we should improve it so that foreigners can read and write it after a year or two of study. If the shackles of vexatious usage regarding the Japanese language are not done away with, Japan will suffer incalculable disadvantage, not only from the standpoint of education generally in this country, but also from the point of view of the promotion of Japan's interests abroad.

A CERTAIN foreign interest in Shanghai has made a collection of Japanese imitations of American merchandise sold in China. There are possibly two dozen examples in the collection of Japanese imitations of well-known American products, such as Cheseborough's "Vaseline," Colgate's soaps and perfumes, Pond's "Extract," Eastman "Kodaks and Kodak supplies," various brands of tooth cleansing materials, condensed milk, etc. In some cases, the imitation goes to the extent of the color of printing on the wrapper of the package, the shape of the bottle, the style of trade mark design and so on. In most cases the imitation is so good that the average foreigner would accept the product as genuine, until he discovered it to be inferior when he used it. To the average Chinese buyer, who is not familiar with the English language or the general high standard of American merchandise, the imitation might pass as genuine for a considerable time. And it should also be stated that the Japanese are not alone in this matter, for certain Chinese manufacturers are also finding a profitable field in imitating standard American and other foreign merchandise. To afford some little measure of relief, the American Chamber of Commerce of China recently sent the following communication to American manufacturers and other American interests:

The American Chamber of Commerce of China views with much concern the growing tendency on the part of Japanese and Chinese manufacturers to place on the markets in China products bearing trade marks in imitation of those of standard American products, which have already secured a considerable sale and place in the Chinese market. Although the Chinese government has not yet enacted a set of regulations which are acceptable to the Treaty Powers for the protection of trade marks, yet effective protection can be secured through tentative registration at the American Consulate, Shanghai, and with the Chinese Maritime Customs of Shanghai, provided that those who manufacture these products will instruct their agents or other representatives in China to institute action through the American Consular officials and Chinese authorities against the Chinese shop which carries for sale any product bearing imitations of their trade mark. It is necessary in many cases to instruct the agents or representatives in China to retain legal counsel to institute action as the firms themselves cannot, in all cases, prosecute Chinese dealers who have other business relations with them than those having to do with the sale of the products bearing imitated trade marks of articles for which they are the agents. Therefore, it is suggested that manufacturers instruct their agents and representatives in China to retain at the manufacturers' expense, legal counsel when necessary in the protection of their trade marks. This legal expense need not be great, in fact it would be a comparatively small item if action were taken in the first instance when the imitations appeared on the market. It is always a difficult matter after an imitated article has established itself to root it out. Negligence on the part of one manufacturer to protect his products makes it more difficult for others to protect theirs and other American trade generally, whereas on the other hand, vigilance on the part of one is not only helpful to that manufacturer, but is beneficial to American trade generally. American manufacturers should by virtue of the Japanese-American treaty on mutual

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OF THE FAR EAST

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protection of trade marks in China arrange for the registration in Japan of their trade marks seeking markets in China. This subject is one which should engage the attention of American manufacturers generally and the Chamber hopes that in the interest of American trade in China, and its extension, and the protection of that trade which already exists, our American manufacturers will give to this subject their very serious consideration.

AMERICAN manufacturers are not the only sufferers in this regard, as the following from the *Malaysia Message*, a publication of the Federated Malay States, shows:

The Singapore market is being flooded with Japanese goods, and affable representatives of that enterprising nation bow their way in and out of the Colony's business offices in increasing numbers, determined to create a demand for Nippon's goods: We have a word of advice for these gentlemen—our allies in war, our competitors in business. We would say, first, let Japanese goods sell on their own merits, and not on the borrowed reputation of some old established British firm, nor on a stolen trade mark. We have in mind a lot of sponge-top mucilage bottles offered for sale by a Japanese dealer, bearing the label of the old and highly respected English firm of Henry C. Stephens. The label was imitated as closely as possible, but with several characteristic Japanese mistakes in the spelling. The name of the English makers was used without the slightest effort to show that the goods were a Japanese substitute. And to crown it all, the bottles were packed in "rice chaff"—hardly an English product. Nobody cares very much if Japanese goods are offered under a Japanese name and sold on their own merits, but everybody despises a dishonorable trick like the above, and Japanese who have the good name of their nation at heart would do well to use all the influence they possess to drive such men off the market. Another thing the Japanese merchant needs is a fixed price. The bazaar habit of asking double the value of an article and then permitting the buyer to "beat down" the seller to a fair price, is a very poor method of building up a good reputation.

THE strange manner in which the present ruling autocratic dynasty in Japan still follows the repudiated monarchical system in vogue in Europe before the war is shown in the approaching "arranged" marriage of the young Prince of Korea, who was taken to Japan by Prince Ito ten years ago when the Japanese annexed Korea, to Princess Nashimoto of Japan. The following account of the affair is from the November 16 issue of the *Herald of Asia*, which is edited by Mr. Motosada Zumoto, a modern educated Japanese publicist who is generally credited with being in close touch with modern events and world tendencies. The editorial follows:

"Researches into ancient history of Japan and Korea systematically conducted for years by authoritative historians have established the fact that Japan and Korea were formerly one and the same nation, but exigencies and vicissitudes of times compelled them to separate and kept them in this anomalous state for many years. It is, therefore, not that a strong nation absorbed a weaker one when Japan annexed Korea some nine years ago, as some superficial observers are wont to think, but that two brotherly peoples became one as in bygone days. The remarkable rapidity with which these peoples have been amalgamating with each other since that momentous event took place attests to the closeness of their racial affinity. There is no doubt that the coming marriage of the young Korean Prince to Princess Nashimoto will accelerate the amalgamation and assimilation of the two peoples and consolidate the position of Korea as an integral part of the Empire of Japan more firmly than ever. It is, however, a matter of great regret that the great statesman who did so much towards consummating this happy state of things, is no longer in this world to be present at the felicitous ceremony. We refer to the late Prince Ito, who brought the young Prince to this country more than ten years ago for his education. It is inferable that when he took that course the far-sighted statesman had in view the cementing of the two peoples' relations through such a union of their ruling families. Had he lived to-day, he would assuredly be one of those most keenly interested in the happy event taking place on January 15 next."

To those Japanese who believe that this "arranged" marriage of a representative of the ruling family of Japan to a representative of the former ruling family of Korea will salve the wounded feelings of the Koreans, we commend the following paragraph from a recent book by H. G. Wells, the well-known English writer, entitled *In the Fourth Year*. The paragraph in question follows:

"After 1871, a constellation of quasi-divine Teutonic monarchs, of which the German Emperor, the German Queen Victoria, the German Tsar, were the greatest stars, formed a caste apart, inter-married only among themselves, dominated the world and was regarded with a mystical awe by the ignorant and foolish in most European countries. The marriages, the funerals, the coronations, the obstetrics of this amazing breed of idols were matters of almost universal worship. . . ."

ON November 8, the British Consulate in Shanghai acting on instructions received from the British legation at Peking published orders to the effect that enemy subjects living in British-owned property in China would not be permitted to renew their leases. About seventy German families in Shanghai were affected by this order and in consequence were forced to move out. In addition to this, the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company has removed all telephones from the homes of enemy citizens. Since this action was enforced, there has been a general wail from the German community that they were being "kicked while they are down," and more to the same general effect. This plea has received little attention in the Allied communities in Shanghai with one or two exceptions. In the first place, the British action was a war move, and the war is still in progress until the peace conference adjourns. Our only criticism of the order is that it was rather late in being made, in view of past British criticisms of the Chinese for trading with the enemy. In our opinion, the point to consider, is what would have happened had the war turned in the other direction? In view of German activities in Belgium and Russia, it doesn't require much imagination to understand what would have happened in Shanghai had the tables been turned in the other direction. The Germans doubtless will be able to find suitable lodgings in Shanghai, at least until the Allies have decided the larger problem on the other side of the world. Although the American Enemy Trading Acts do not bind Americans living in China, we feel certain that the German crocodile tears for sympathy, and the skillful play to divide the Allies at this final stage of the game, will have no effect. The American who would cooperate with an enemy subject to violate the trading-with-the-enemy act of another ally at this final stage of the tragedy, should be interned along with Germans, for that is where he should have been all along. In our opinion these pleas for sympathy on the part of enemy subjects in China sound too much like the stories that have been coming out of Germany since the signing of the armistice. The Germans have nothing in the way of barbarous treatment to fear on the part of the Allies. The American government has agreed to provision Germany in case there is need of food, but this does not mean that the terms of the armistice are to be nullified, or that Germany will not be called to account for the bloodshed and anguish she has caused.

THE imminent retirement of Sir Richard Dane, Inspector-General of the Salt Inspectorate, from the Chinese government service has called forth much sincere praise and hearty appreciation of his valuable work from the Chinese press. There is but little doubt that the name of Sir Richard will find a warm place, side by side with that of Sir Robert Hart or that of General Gordon, in the hearts of the Chinese people and will live in this country for many generations to come. The government, which is usually less appreciative than the people and is slow in publicly recognizing the services of foreign officials in its employment, on the evening of November 19 conferred upon Sir Richard the Decoration of the First Class Order of the Wen Hu. This is the highest honor that China has in its power to give. It is understood that Sir Richard will go home on furlough about November 28, and upon the expiration of his furlough will retire from the government service. He richly deserves the retirement, as he has earned it by his six years' loyal and faithful service in the interest of this country. It is learned from Peking that the Chinese officials are using their influence with the government to obtain a pension for him in recognition of his useful work. Sir Richard is one of the few foreign officials working for the Chinese government who is able to get along smoothly with Chinese officials of all ranks. He is held in high esteem by all those who have come in contact with him. It is said that he acquired his wonderful tact through years of experience in India. He has been able to remove opposition and realize his object without offending the authorities concerned. In the opinion of a former Prime Minister, he is congenial, helpful and sympathetic, knowing the shortcomings of the Chinese people as well as their good qualities. Sir Richard Dane, according to observant Chinese, belongs to that class of Britons who place public interests above personal and who serve principles rather than persons. The *Ching Pao* of Peking states that Sir Richard's efforts to reorganize the Chinese government salt monopoly have been crowned with success, as is shown in the increased revenue from this source. It is through his untiring work that the government is able to enjoy monthly surplus revenues from the Salt Administration with which to tide over many a financial difficulty during the last twelve months. The *Shih Tze Pao*, in commenting upon the valuable services of Sir Richard, states that judging from the splendid results of the Salt Administration and the Maritime Customs, both of which are practically under foreign control, it might do China considerable good instead of harm, as feared by many persons, if the reorganization of the Chinese land taxes and other national finances were placed in the hands of capable foreigners.

Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

IN the REVIEW of November 16, I referred to a book written by Henry A. Franck and in which he gives an account of what he saw during his travels in South America. The pages of the book which attracted me most were those which represented the condition of the peasant women in some of the South American Republics and I ventured an observation on the subject. I wrote, that according to Mr. Franck, the condition of the peasant women of the Republic of Colombia was no better than that of the beast of burden and that the government of the Republic should not allow such a condition to exist. I further wrote, that the condition of many of the women of China also demanded relief by the action of the Chinese government, and that the low status of women wherever it existed demanded the elevating influence of England and the United States, the two nations whose women were the equal of the men, if not, in every sense legally, they were in many the superior. The meaning of the observation was clear, and it was that wherever women were oppressed I would have the oppression removed, and a public sentiment created which would, under all circumstances, safeguard their rights, both moral and legal. I believed then, and believe now, that what I wrote is in full accord with the enlightened spirit of the age, and that the moral and legal liberation of women in all lands is sooner or later assured. It is a move that cannot be arrested. It may be delayed by indiscreet and superficial action and writing, but the ultimate victory is certain. But in a communication in the REVIEW of November 23, Dr. Margaret H. Polk would take exception to what I wrote in the REVIEW of November 16, and with the reminder, that I had written twice in the REVIEW on the subject of women, and the inference, that I deserved to be schooled. I am always ready and pleased to be instructed, but when Dr. Polk writes, "one wonders where Mr. Jernigan gets his ideas of American women," I must think the question and the way it is put merits a very silent indifference, but I will answer Dr. Polk, and say, that I received my impressions and ideas of American women in my Southern home, and it was there I learned that the character of woman was beautified by modesty, and dignified by a sense of propriety. If Dr. Polk should be as mistaken in the diagnosis of one of her patients as she has in her analysis of the meaning of what I wrote, that patient would be in a worse condition than the condition of any of the women I have referred to and whose relief and elevation I would be glad to promote.

IN *Collier's National Weekly* of October 26, Henry Rood presents some interesting facts to show why the French people would be unwilling to accept a German peace. Mr. Rood probably wrote when it was reported that Germany proposed to offer terms of peace and on lines more pleasing to her, and with the view of showing that France, because of her great suffering would not allow the author of that suffering to say how it should be healed. The readers of the REVIEW are aware that the war in Europe has ceased under the terms of an armistice, and that the final terms will be stated to Germany at the ensuing peace conference, leaving the subject still open, and giving to Mr. Rood's facts a living bearing. The facts and figures which tell the dramatic story of France's sacrifice are furnished by the French High Commission at Washington, and appear to have been published in order that the American people could understand the reasonableness of almost any demand the French government might make at the peace conference.

IN 1913 the population of France numbered 39,601,508. In a year later the German army was in possession of French soil where lived 4,600,000 men, women and children. This fact alone would impress the American mind in that the French population that came under German authority was about as large as that of the State of Ohio, it was equal to the population of the States of Maine and Massachusetts combined, larger than the added population of the states of Oregon, Washington, California and New Mexico, and almost twice as large as the population of either Wisconsin or New Jersey. Here is seen what a large area the Germans would have occupied in the United States, under similar circumstances, and the large part of the population coming under the enemy's control. After the spoiliation indicated, France had in population 35,000,000 remaining outside, self-governing and free of the Germans. A ruthless enemy was on her soil, his full purpose was known, and France prepared to defeat it. Of the 35,000,000 that remained of the population under the control of the French government, there were mobilized an army of seven and a half million for battle and war work. When the Chateau-Thierry offensive began on July 15, France had 3,000,000 men at the front and in reserve, but during the following eight weeks of battle the fighting forces had been reduced to 2,700,000, and since 1914 there had been 1,400,000 French soldiers killed in battle, added to which is another million disabled for military duty. These figures make an appalling record of about two and a half million men, representing the youngest and strongest part of

the population of France, and whose services are forever lost to the country. There is every reason why France is justified in refusing to entertain proposals of peace from an enemy who has compelled her to sustain irreparable losses of such magnitude involving the very youth and chivalry of her manhood.

BUT despite the great loss in men and other heroic sacrifices, the warlike resources of France have increased each year, of the four years of war, in productiveness. Prior to the summer of 1914 France could produce 13,000 shells per day for guns known as 75's. At present she can make 250,000 such shells per day, and in addition 800,000 heavy shells, as well as turning out every twenty-four hours sixty pieces of cannon—of seventy—or larger. The French heavy artillery which used to have 300 guns, now has 6,000. The figures given in the report from which I am quoting show that France not only continues to arm herself, but is providing the needed equipment for her allies fighting with her in Europe, including Italy, Belgium and Serbia, not less than 1,350,000 rifles, 15,000 quick-firing guns, 10,000 machine guns, 800,000,000 cartridges, 2,500 heavy guns and 4,750 airplanes.

IN financial effort France is no less splendid. Between August 1914 and January 1918, France had spent about $20,000,000,000, of which she borrowed a billion from her allies, but this borrowed billion she loaned to other of her allies. This sum of $20,000,000,000 was provided by 6,000,000 subscribers out of a population of 35,000,000, and the meaning of the financial burden to each Frenchman can be understood by remembering that in times of peace and plenty the average earning is not more that $350 or $400 per annum. The bursting of German shells on the pavement of Paris did only nerve the people of France to renewed efforts. Whatever department of their industry is examined there is the proof of a great people, sustained by the love of their country, at a time when they would have passed out of history, had they for a moment wavered in their devotion and fortitude. And now at the peace conference no nation will have a better right than France to demand of Germany retribution for wrongs, wantonly done, and to name the measure of the retribution. In this connection I do not forget the direct and immediate suffering of the brave people of Belgium and the nobility of their King, during the four years the enemy was in possession of his kingdom, and he at the head of his gallant army, fighting on a foreign soil, that Belgians might live in their own country again. The example will brighten the pages of the history of the times, and could the elder Brutus revisit the earth, he might abjure his hatred of kings in the presence of such a sovereign.

IN the *Independent* of October 19, there is a curious but highly impressive statement of the number of soldiers then daily leaving the United States for France. The number is estimated at 10,000 a day and the practical meaning is impressed by the fact, that on every day an American city of ten thousand inhabitants is bodily taken up and transplanted to France. There are certain cities named which would be subject to such a draft, and are as follows: Bisbee, Arizona; Redlands, Californa; Trinidad, Colorado; Brunswick, Georgia; Huntingdon, Indiana; Iowa City, Iowa; Fort Scott, Kansas; Frankfort, Kentucky; Bath, Maine; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Johnstown, New York; Grand Forks, North Dakota; Eugene, Oregon; Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Aberdeen, South Dakota; Clarksville, Tennessee; Annapolis, Maryland; Greenfield, Massachusetts; Adrian, Michigan; St. Cloud, Minnesota; Natchez, Mississippi; Columbia, Missouri; Anaconda, Montana; Beatrice, Nebraska; Reno, Nevada; Keene, New Hampshire; Asbury Park, New Jersey; Barre, Vermont; Martinsburg, West Virginia; Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The above table of the names of the cities is one way of realizing the contributions in soldiers the American government is making to the Allied Cause. Another way is to use a little arithmetic and look at the result, that every minute in the day there are 7 more American soldiers in France, every hour, there are 420 more; every day, there are 10,000 more, and at the end of every month this total showed 300,000 more. At the date when the armistice was declared there were about 2,000,000,000 American soldiers on the battle lines in France and, as seen, this number was daily increased by the addition of ten thousand, and all as intrepid as ever marched to battle. It could not have been encouraging news to Germany that America was preparing for an army of 20 millions and that all would be sent to France as needed there. The subscription to the Liberty Loans convincingly proved that the heart of the American people was fully in the war, and that their determination to win the victory was based on the sustaining calculation of an estimated worth of 250 billion gold dollars, an annual productive capacity of 40 billions, and ready bank resources of 37 billion gold dollars.

THERE would seem to be no period of history when the British Empire was more united than now. The world wide war, which has just ended in an armistice, put to the test the resources and the staying power of the British government, and at no point of the war compass was there the sign of failure. In all lands and

seas the British soldiers and sailors were seen, and on whatever arena, measured fully up to every duty and responsibility. There was no battlefield of the war on which the true quality of a soldier was more magnificently illustrated than on the field where Marshal Haig contested the overwhelming onslaughts of the German hordes from March 21 until they were forced to retreat by the unmatched strategy of Marshal Foch, the success of which was made possible by the no less unmatched devotion of the soldiers of the nations associated in the Allied Cause. In a recent report by Marshal Haig, it is stated, that on March 21, when the Germans delivered their first attack, he had only twenty-nine divisions to resist an attacking force of fifty-four divisions, but notwithstanding the great superiority in numbers the Saxon Commander conducted the retreat of his army orderly and the Saxon soldier could not be driven into a panic. Every day was a day of battle, repeating in reality, what Charles V. learned from the French soldier, when he invaded France and inquired of the gallant Frenchman, then a prisoner, "How many days Paris might be distant from the frontier," and was answered, "Perhaps twelve, but they will be days of battle," an answer that checked the arrogance of the ambitious prince.

A CABLEGRAM informs the public that the American Secretary of the Navy has submitted to Congress a plan for a large American navy. The part played by the British navy in the war is the ocular lesson which has doubtlessly impressed the American Secretary of a pressing need of his country. If any nation should have a navy adequate to defend its extensive coast lines and the products it sends abroad it is certainly the United States. And it is as certain that had it not been for the British navy and its merchant marine the asking for an armistice might have come from another quarter. It was the British navy that kept the entire German navy in the Kiel Canal and thus rendered it powerless as an aid to Germany in the war. With the seas open to the German warships there ought not to be any difficulty in understanding what the result would probably have been. It may be concluded, that with seas free to German warships and submarines the Allied nations would have not received material aid from the United States, either in food stuff or soldiers, and without that aid there would have been great depression in the Allied camp. Even the British navy, the largest and most powerful that ever sailed the seas, did not wholly prevent the German submarines from reaping a destructive harvest among the shipping of the world, and could the submarines have cooperated with the German warships on the high seas the combination might have been a determining influence. It was the sea power of the associated nations of the Allied Cause that proved an assuring factor in the collapse of Germany and compelling that boastful empire to lower its flag and confess a defeat as disgraceful as history records.

IF the plan for an American navy submitted to Congress by the Secretary should be rejected without the substitution of a plan as safe, it would be a discreditable admission that America was satisfied to rely upon the navy of some friendly state against eventualities, and to indifferently witness the products of the American people carried to other lands under foreign flags. The Congress that is contented to thus act would deserve to be repudiated by the American voter, and another elected responsive to the dignity and self-reliance of the country. There should be no politics in a question of this character, and it ought to be pleasant to all Americans of whatever political faith that President Wilson, during the trying experiences of his administration, has moved at all times on broad national grounds. He has not allowed himself to sway for a moment from the high purpose of letting the world know that there was a United States of America of unequalled resources and power, and he has succeeded. The shafts of detraction which have been hurled at him by a narrow partisanship have fallen harmless on the spotless armor of his nationality. With the rectitude of a gentleman and a statesman he may look with contempt at the partisan at home and abroad who is unfortunate in not appreciating the loyal meaning of American citizenship, and who would wish to disparage the administration of his government, because it was not of his political faith. This is the character who claims the protection of the American flag and feels no pride in the thought that its Chief Executive is soon to preside over a conference convened to balance the nations of the world and adjust the rights and privileges of all nations.

THE speeches at the dinner given by the American Chamber of Commerce at the Columbia Club complimentary to Mr. C. R. Crane on Wednesday evening last were more practical in thought than speeches usually made on similar occasions. The speakers appeared to know what they wanted to say and to know how to say it clearly. The manager of the Standard Oil Company for China, Mr. Sprague, was the first speaker, and he referred to two subjects which are timely and urgently important. The first was the pressing need of an American school in China for the education of American children, and certainly Americans have been unpardonably neglectful in that regard. Mr. Sprague mentioned the fact that his company was annually sending young Americans to China in the promotion of its business in-

terests, but many of these young gentlemen would get married and that meant more children. What he now wanted was properly equipped American schools in order that present and future American children in China could be educated for the duties of life without being separated from home influences. If in the years to come Americans are to be prepared for the duties and responsibilities of their citizenship they will have to be sufficiently schooled when young and the schooling should be under their own flag. This subject ought to be steadily kept before Americans in China and at home and its important bearing written and spoken about whenever the opportunity offered. Another subject which Mr. Sprague thought merited immediate attention, was a law to enable American business to be incorporated in China whenever desired without having to appeal to the law of some other country or go back home for an act of incorporation under the laws of one or other of the states. I think the American Court for China has decided that Americans wishing to incorporate their business in China could do so by application to their own Court. But this decision does not appear to conflict with the enactment of such a law as indicated by Congress, and that was the law Mr. Sprague advocated and which ought to be enacted. Mr. Arnold was one of the speakers, and was full of facts as he usually is in his speeches. He told China how far she was behind in education and gave the figures to prove it, and which he impressed by the convincing rule of comparison. No one has been more energetic and loyal in the effort to bring about close relations between America and China. Since Mr. Arnold became the official representative of American commercial interests he has been tireless in the endeavor to lay the foundation for its solidity and expansion. The information on that subject, and which he has spread over China and America, must bear fruit in the years soon to come. The visit of an American gentleman like Mr. Crane to China at this time is fortunate. Mr. Crane already has made a record to prove that he knows what business means and during his visit in this part of the world it may be well understood that his practical business eye has seen many things that a majority of visitors to the Far East never see. And it is fortunate too that the intimate personal relations of Mr. Crane with leading American statesmen opens the doors for him to state in the most influential quarters of his country the inner life of politics in China and Japan. It is hoped that the aims of the political factions in both Peking and Tokio have not escaped the eyes of Mr. Crane and that the American government will soon know, that while the surface seems smooth the under current, without a change of direction, is destructive in its present course. It is related that when Cromwell sat for his picture the artist had omitted, in the negative, a protuberance which disfigured the face of the Protector, but said Cromwell, I will not have the picture, and paint me as I am. It is time for the whole truth to be known as to what is really going on in the capitals of China and Japan. There is more than one protuberance on the face of each but it has been omitted in the pictures sent abroad. Let it now be painted as it is and settle the Asiatic questions that there may be peace and the people encouraged with hope of better opportunities.

China Officially Adopts American Cotton Seed as Standard

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

ALL of the four cotton experimental stations in China have finally decided upon "Trice" as the best early variety of American cotton for extensive cultivation in China. Tons of this seed are now being distributed free to the farmers living in the neighborhood of these stations who have hitherto paid no attention to the selection of the better grades of cotton seed. This is an indication of the final realization of the inferior quality of Chinese cotton and the superior quality of American cotton, and of great efforts now to be made by various individuals and organizations for more intensive experimentation and cultivation of cotton from America.

The Botannic Garden outside Peking, though not a cotton experimental station, has planted "Trice" for the last three years and found that on the average it yielded 141 catties per mow. The same good results have been obtained by the other four cotton experimental stations. According to En Lung-hsieh, M. S. from Cornell University, Technical expert of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, the fourth station, at Lantien-chang, a few miles from Peking, has been experimenting with over forty different varieties of American cotton and has come to the following conclusion: the best varieties are (1) "Trice," (2) "Lone Star," (3) "Cook's Big Boll" and (4) "Banker's Account." From this it will be seen that "Trice" heads the list.

Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, a Tungchow millionaire, is deeply interested in such cotton experimentation and has given to it much encouragement. Lack of sufficient funds from the Central government has hampered him in his endeavors, but he has been using his private means to educate the farmers in the district around his native village along agricultural lines. He has

established an agricultural school in which experiments are being made to find a variety of American cotton seed suitable to China. From time to time agricultural exhibitions are held under his auspices to demonstrate the value of scientific methods of cultivation. It was Mr. Chang who presented a memorial to the government in October 1914, when he was Minister of Agriculture, urging the establishment of cotton experimental stations and the allotment of $50,000 for the purpose. As a result four such stations were established, located at Chengting-fu, Chihli; Nantungchow, Kiangsu; Wuchang, Hupeh; and Lantienchang, Chihli, respectively. The last one was established this year. It is in charge of T. Z. Chang, a graduate of California University, whilst the other three stations are in charge of the returned students from Japan or graduates of the agricultural colleges in China. Mr. Hsieh, as representative of the Ministry, frequently inspects them. In his opinion, the station at Wuchang is the most promising on account of the fertility of the soil. Only American and Chinese cotton seeds are being experimented upon. The general result is that American cotton can grow well on Chinese soil and under the Chinese climate.

"Every station plants sixty acres of cotton every year," states Mr. Hsieh. "When we find a particular seed from America good, we distribute it free to farmers to grow. Usually we give one catty of such seed to one farmer, from which he can grow one mow of cotton. We are endeavoring to distribute only one kind of seed, fearing that the farmers may mix up varieties, which would likely give poor results. All the farmers are anxious to get such seed, because they can usually reap a better crop from the new seed than from the old Chinese seed they have been using for hundreds of years.

"American cotton gives a comparatively high yield and its quality is good. Its fiber, for instance, is long and fine and the plants bear a greater number of bolls. The best Chinese cotton yields about the same quantity as American cotton, but the fiber is so short that the quality of cloth made of it is not fine enough. The average length of Chinese fiber is about half an inch whilst that of American fiber is between half an inch and two inches and a half.

"The question has recently been raised as to why we do not experiment with Indian or Egyptian cotton. The answer is simple. Indian cotton is the same as Chinese cotton whilst Egyptian cotton cannot be grown on Chinese soil, requiring a very dry climate. If we can find the right place, we may be able to grow it. So far, however, the experiment has proved a failure.

"Cotton is cultivated in all parts of China, but principally in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Hupeh, Shensi, Hunan, Kiangsi, Honan, Chihli and Shantung. The soil along the Yangtze river, particularly in the lower valley, is suitable for cotton growing, as it is rich. Besides there is much rainfall. It is estimated that on some of the richest land something like 800 pounds of ginned cotton are produced on six mows or an English acre, but the average is approximately 300 pounds. To-day, China ranks third in the production of raw cotton, but a considerable extension in the growth of it in the next decade can be safely expected because of the immense interest most of the people are taking in it, and because of the high demand for raw cotton, which will increase considerably after the war."

The best Chinese cotton, in the opinion of Mr. Hsieh, is produced in the district of Nantungchow, 100 miles from Shanghai. It is similar in appearance to American cotton, and its color is white. However, the experimental station at Tungchow is still trying its best to discover one variety of American cotton which will be best suited to China. The recent experiments show that that variety is "Trice."

"The cotton plant is said to have been introduced into China from India early in the eleventh century," according to Ralph M. Odell, American Commercial Agent, who has spent six months in China making investigations of the cotton goods and industry. "But it did not begin to enter into the channels of trade until about 1864, when the American Civil War caused a shortage in the supply of American

Special Notice

MILLARD'S REVIEW has ready for distribution President Wilson's address delivered at the opening of the American Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign in which he set forth the aims for which the Allies are fighting. The address is in both the English and Chinese languages and is in a convenient pamphlet attractively printed. Persons desiring copies of this pamphlet for use in Chinese schools or for distribution to their Chinese friends are urged to write at once, enclosing 10 cents in stamps for each copy to cover postage and printing costs.

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cotton, and stimulated the growing of the staple in other parts of the world. In 1864 shipments to Europe amounted to 301,287 piculs, or approximately 100,000 bales of 500 pounds. The exports declined to only 29,391 piculs in 1867, and since that time they have been subject to wide fluctuations, with, however, a marked tendency to increase. The expansion of the Japanese cotton industry in the past 30 years and the establishment of cotton mills in China have been the chief factors in stimulating cotton growing in the latter country. Japan takes about 70 per cent of the entire amount exported and more in years when the price of American cotton is high.

"The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has so far been unable to compile any statistics relating to the crop, and the estimates of individuals and firms engaged in the trade vary from 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 bales of 500 pounds. A total production of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bales is the estimate of a firm of cotton dealers and exporters that has branches in all the important cotton markets in China and operates a number of bale-pressing establishments. Even assuming this amount—and it is fair to assume that the crop is larger than this—China takes third rank in the world's production of cotton, being exceeded only by the United States and India.

"As regards the amount used by the natives that does not enter into trade, one guess seems to be about as good as another. One authority estimates that at least one-third of the total population of more than 350,000,000 uses 6 pounds per person, or a total of 700,000,000 pounds (1,400,000 bales) for wadding, clothing and quilts in addition to the consumption for hand-spinning, which is still carried on to a fairly large extent in the country districts. But the method of calculating the production of any commodity from the amount which the population should consume *per capita* offers a field for theoretical computation without leading to any accurate conclusions."

In this connection, Mr. Hsieh states that China imports cotton goods to the extent of $300,000,000 a year and her export of raw cotton amounts to £100,000,000, or less than Tls. 30,000,000. The only way to remedy this condition, is to grow more cotton and establish more mills and factories in her own territory.

Regarding the attempts previously made to ascertain whether American varieties are suitable for Chinese soil, Mr. Odell states that they have not been particularly successful for numerous causes. "The cotton plant grown from American seed," he says, "reaches a good height and usually bears a large number of blossoms and bolls but the cotton does not mature, either because of a short season or, more probably, because an early maturing variety of seed has not been used."

Peking, November 16, 1918.

What Will Be the Effect of the War Upon Missionary Work in China?

SEVERAL months ago the REVIEW announced a competition for the best article on the foregoing subject. The competition was open to all persons engaged in missionary work in China. Nearly fifty articles were entered in the competition from missionaries and teachers in all parts of China. The judges in the contest were: Dr. Arthur H. Smith, Peking; Bishop L. H. Roots, Hankow; and the Rev. Frank Rawlinson, of Shanghai. In the original announcement of the competition, three main prizes of Mex.$50, $25 and $15 were offered, and ten minor prizes consisting of a year's complimentary subscription to the REVIEW, but after the judges had made their decision it was decided to add another chief prize of Mex. $10 and an additional minor prize of a subscription to this journal for one year. Those who were awarded prizes are as follows:

First Prize—John L. Childs, Y. M. C. A. secretary, Peking, and formerly a college Y. M. C. A. secretary in America.

Second Prize—Paul Hutchinson, editor of the *China Christian Advocate*, Shanghai, the official paper of the Methodist Episcopal Churches in China. Before coming to China Mr. Hutchinson was connected with the *Epworth Herald* of Chicago.

Third Prize—William J. Hail, Professor of History and Biblical Literature in the Yale College in China and dean of the Preparatory Department, Changsha.

Fourth Prize—Charles F. Remer, Professor of Political Science and Economics in St. John's University of Shanghai.

Those who received honorable mention in the competition are as follows, the names appearing in alphabetical order and not in the order of the excellence of the articles:

Thomas M. Barker, teacher in the Manchurian Christian College at Moukden, China, representing the Presbyterian Church of Ireland.

Alice Georgette Bowden-Smith, missionary under auspices of Church of England Mission, West City, Peking.

Winfred B. Cole, missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hingwa, China. He has charge of two districts, is superintendent of the intermediate and primary schools and is editor of the *Hingwa Revivalist*.

Wilbur A. Estes, Principal of Soochow University Middle School No. 3 at Huchow, China.

Josef W. Hall, missionary of the Seventh Day Adventist Church at Tsinan, Shantung, China.

G. W. Hollister, missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sienyu, Fukien, China. Has charge of the educational work of the district.

K. W. Irle, secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. at Shanghai; now in war service in France.

Edward James, district superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church in charge of the district of Nanking.

Edwin Palmberg, missionary of the Scandinavian Alliance Mission at Peh-Tuen-chen, *via* Sianfu, Shensi, China.

E. Margaret Phillips, lecturer in the Women's Union Medical School and physician to women and children, under auspices of the Anglican Mission of Peking.

The articles submitted in the competition were considered by the judges entirely by number, the names of the writers not appearing on the manuscripts. It is the purpose of the REVIEW to print some of the winning articles in this journal, together with a statement by one of the judges on the general subject of the effect of the war upon the work of the missionary in China. All of the articles receiving prizes and honorable mention, will be printed in book form for general distribution within a few months.

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What Rights Have Weak Nations?

BY PAUL HUTCHINSON

HERE is one of the fundamental issues upon which the war has been fought and won. As surely as the peace conference meets it will concern itself largely with its applications. It constitutes the first reason for the formation of a League of Nations.

To China the question is one of especial importance because this nation, despite its geographical size, must approach the peace conference in the status of a small nation. National size is not measured in terms of bulk. China and the other weak states cannot expect to dictate to the peace conference. What can they expect to receive?

What right has the weak nation which others are bound to respect? What made it an international crime for Germany to crush Belgium, and permissable for the United States to take over the rule of Haiti? If, as Great Britain claimed, she went to war for the rights

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of small nations while the smoke of battle in the Transvaal had hardly passed from the air, what has her victory proved these rights to be?

Off-hand it is probable that most people would say that from this day on the weak nation is to be accorded the right to an independent existence, as expressed in the right to control its natural resources, the right to control its own revenues, and the right of self-rule. But has it been decided that the weak state is to have these rights? Let us consider the question and see.

Take the matter of the control of a state's natural resources. All forward-looking men will agree that a nation is entitled to the wealth to be obtained from the development of its mines, forests, highways, and so forth. But *who* is entitled to this wealth? If the democratic movements in the Occident to-day mean anything they mean that the sort of men who have won this war are determined that such wealth, arising from national resources, shall go to the people. And not only to some of the people, but to the whole body of citizens. Men are more than ever resolved that there shall be no great private fortunes made by the exploitation of public resources. And they are equally awake to the danger that if the wealth from such sources goes to the government it may be used to fasten despotism upon the necks of the people, or to line the pockets of an official class.

The whole subject of the development of national resources in weak nations is fraught with the gravest dangers. There is, for example, the danger inherent in the presence of the concession hunter. The small, undeveloped state is his hunting ground. Offering easy wealth to unscrupulous officials he has been the cause of international troubles incalculable. And the men who are concerned with the future are going to find him equally troublesome.

To be frank, take the present situation in China. To bring China to her place among the nations her lines of communication must be developed. Certain trunk lines of railway are immediately essential. Other connecting lines must be built within a few years. Yet when companies are found ready to do this work upon fair terms they are immediately blocked, no matter in what out-of-the-way portion of the country they may hope to operate. Why? Because there is hardly a foot of practicable railroad right of way that has not fallen into the clutches of the concession hunter. Many men are coming to realize that if China is to be properly developed within fifty or a hundred years the first step must be the cancellation of all concessions of national resources which are not being honestly worked.

The abuse of national resources in this and other ways always has led and always will lead to trouble. And the delegates to the peace conference will be animated by the purpose to avoid in the future all such causes of trouble. Therefore they cannot afford to recognize that the governments of weak nations have the right so to control natural resources that officials profit without corresponding profit to the people at large, or so that a despotism whether of force or finance is laid upon the people, or so that the seeds of future wars are planted.

Consider the question of the right of control of revenues. This is another matter which is likely to be thought essential to the exercise of sovereignty, and therefore a right for which the free nations have been fighting. But again we must keep clearly in mind the fact that the rights of the people rather than of any administration must be the first consideration.

When we do that we remember that it is possible for small nations so to control their revenues that officials are enriched while government becomes a farce, popular confidence vanishes, anarchy is aroused and thus disorder and the incitement to international difficulties is brought upon the world. Thus misused the public revenue may become a curse to the people from whom it is extracted and a menace to the safety of all their neighbors.

Revenues can have only certain legitimate uses. They are for the support of just and effective government, for defense against external aggression and internal disorder, for public education, for raising the standards of life and

labor, for lessening the burdens of poverty and old age, for securing quick and inexpensive justice, for forwarding commerce, for building national prestige, and in every way increasing the welfare of the people. If weak nations use their revenue to secure these things, well and good. But that regard for the welfare of mankind that lies at the heart of the democratic diplomacy of the future cannot admit the right to control revenues in such a way as to make possible maladministration, to hinder popular education, to perpetuate outrageous living and laboring conditions, poverty and injustice, or to bring about national stagnation and decline.

Then there is the right of self-rule. So deeply has this idea become planted in our thoughts during the past four years that one hesitates to suggest that the right may not be as sacred as some have declared. What else have men died for? There is no more thrilling sight to-day than that of Belgium, Serbia and Poland able to take up the course of their history unafraid. But has every weak nation, just because it is a weak nation, been guaranteed by the war the same right?

A nation has the right to exercise self-rule in order best to express the genius and powers of its people. But some have used self-rule to repress, to shackle, to doom to poverty, ignorance and misery. If the weak nation follows the first course the League of Nations has no more urgent business than to see such a state as secure in its sovereignty as in by-gone days any large nation was made secure by the multiplication of armaments. But if the weak state allows itself to drift into the other course the very regard for the rights of humanity that secures the safety of the other kind of nation will force the League to take the right to rule away from those who abuse it. For bad rule is one of the most prolific causes of international disturbance.

China will do well to keep these facts in mind just now. The nations who have won the war are sincerely devoted to the welfare of the weak states. They truly desire to secure for all such the rights and liberties they have won for themselves. But where such rights are abused, such liberties turned into license, they will let no sentimental attachment to a watchword restrict them to a course of action which, instead of guaranteeing freedom, makes possible the perpetuation of wrong and holds out the promise of future trouble for all the world. The truest friendship for China requires that she be made plainly to see what is required of her at this hour.

"Shall Conquer the World by Power of Friendly Helpfulness"

The following is the text of President Wilson's message to Congress on November 13 in which he officially announced the signing of the armistice with Germany:

"PRESIDENT Wilson, in presenting the terms of the armistice to the joint session of Congress, said that in these strenuous times of rapid and stupendous change, it in some degree lightened his sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to Congress some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal. The President announced that the terms of the armistice had been signed by the German authorities, and after reading the terms in detail, the President said:

'The war thus comes to an end; for, having accepted these terms of armistice, it will be impossible for the German command to renew it. It is not now possible to assess the consequences of this great consummation. We know only that this tragical war, whose conflagration swept from one nation to another until all the world was on fire, is at an end, and that it was the privilege of our own people to enter it at its most critical juncture in such force as to contribute in a way of which we are all deeply proud, to the great result.

'We know, too, that the objects of the war of armed Imperialism as the men conceived who were but yesterday the masters of Germany is at an end, its evil ambitions engulfed in entire disaster. Who will seek to revive it?

'The arbitrary power of the military caste of Germany which once could secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world is discredited and destroyed. And more than that—much more than that—has been accomplished. The great unions which associated themselves to destroy it have now definitely united in the common purpose to set up such a peace as will satisfy the longing of the whole world for disinterested justice, embodied in settlements which are based upon something better and much more lasting than themselves, or the selfish computing interests of powerful states. There is no longer conjecture as to the object the victors have in mind. Their avowed and concerted purpose is satisfactory and is to protect the weak as well as to accord their just right to the strong. The humane temper and intention of the victorious governments has already been manifested in a very particular way. Their representatives in their Supreme War Council at Versailles have by unanimous resolution assured the peoples of the Central Empires that everything possible under the circumstances will be done to supply them with food and to relieve the distressing want existing in so many places and threatening their very lives; and steps are to be taken immediately to organize their efforts in the matter of relief in the same systematic manner that they were organized in the case of Belgium. By the use of the idle tonnage of the Central Empires it ought immediately to be possible to lift the weight of utter misery from their oppressed populations, and set their

minds and energy in line for the great and hard tasks of political reconstruction which now face them on every hand. Hunger does not breed reform; it breeds a madness and all the ugly distempers that make reform impossible.

'To the Central Empires political change has not only come but revolution; and revolution which has to assume no final and ordered government, but to run from one fluid change to another, until thoughtful men are forced to ask the question with what government, and of what sort are we about to deal in the making of the covenants of peace? With what security will they meet us, and with what assurance will that authority abide by and sustain with what security the international arrangements into which we are about to enter? Here is matter for no small anxiety. When peace is made, upon whose promise and engagements beside our own is to enter?

'Let us be perfectly frank with ourselves and admit that these questions cannot be satisfactorily answered now or at once. But the moral is not that there is little hope of an early answer that will suffice. It is not only that we must be patient and helpful and mindful of all the great hope and confidence that relieves the heart in what is taking place.

'Excesses accomplish nothing. Unhappy Russia has furnished proof recently of that. Disorder immediately defeats itself. If excess should occur now, if disorder should for a time raise its head, a sober second thought will follow and a day of construction come, if we help and do not hinder.

'The present and all that it holds belongs to the nations and the peoples who preserve their self-control and the orderly processes of their governments; the future to those who prove themselves true friends of mankind. To conquer with arms is to make a temporary conquest; to conquer the world by earning its esteem is to make a (permanent?) conquest.

'I am confident that the nations that have learned the discipline of freedom and that have settled with self-possession to its ordered practice are now about to make a conquest of the world by the sheer power of example of friendly helpfulness.

'The people who have just come out from under the yoke of arbitrary government, who are now coming at last into their freedom will never find the treasures of liberty they are in search of if they look for them by the light of a torch. They will find that every pathway that is stained with the blood of their own brothers leads to the wilderness, not to the seat of their hopes. They are now face to face with their initial tests. We must hold the light steady until they find themselves. And in the meantime, if it be possible, we must establish a peace that will justly define their place among the nations, remove all fear of their neighbors and of their former masters and enable them to live in security and contentment until they have set their own affairs in order.

'I, for one, do not doubt their purpose or their capability. There are some happy signs that they know and will choose the way of self-control and peaceful accommodation. If they do so we shall put our aid at their disposal in every way that we can. If they do not, we must await with patience and sympathy the awakening and recovery that will assuredly come at last.'"

06-522

Notes from Peking

The Peking Golf Club has elected A. Sandercock as club captain for the coming year.

Lieutenant Williams, U. S. A., has just arrived in Peking to take up his duties. He is accompanied by his wife.

The American Minister, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, and Mrs. Reinsch returned to Peking from a five days' journey to Tai An Shan on Tuesday evening.

Baron Hayashi, former Japanese Minister to China, has denied that he had ever made a statement that Japan would return Tsingtao to China unconditionally.

Mrs. T. E. Simmang, the wife of T. E. Simmang of the American legation, has arrived in Peking from the United States and Japan. She is accompanied by her daughter.

The Grand Canal Improvement Board has started the preliminary survey of the canal by sending out from Tientsin two parties of American and Chinese engineers this week.

The Mohammedan leaders in China have sent to the government a telegram asking it to convey their congratulations to the Allied governments on the victory over the Central Powers.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton, of the American Embassy in Tokio, who have been spending three weeks with J. D. C. Rogers at the American legation, left for Japan on November 19.

Peking has passed its aim of $100,000 in the United War Work campaign, which ended on November 18. It is estimated that China has raised about one million dollars for the fund.

The North China Language School and the Russian Customs College of Peking are discussing arrangements for starting a series of courses in the Russian language at an early date.

Wei Ch'en-tsu, a member of the peace delegation, left Peking for Europe on November 20. Liang Chi-chiao may go to Europe as adviser to Minister Lu. This proposal is now being considered.

On November 20, the House of Representatives decided to send a special telegram to King George thanking him for his message congratulating President Hsu and the people of China on the Allied Victory.

John A. Bristow, who for the last three years has been attached to the legal department of the Standard Oil Company at Shanghai, is in Peking for a few days on his way to the United States on leave of absence.

The visiting military governors of the different provinces who have come to Peking to attend the military conference, are returning home. It is understood that they have agreed to President Hsu's peace program.

Two secretaries of the Chinese Peace Delegation to Europe were not received by the French and Belgian Ministers at Peking when they called the early part of this week. This was considered a most unfortunate incident.

The Central government has received a telegram from former President Li Yuan-hung stating that he could not accede to its wish that he come to Peking to participate in the discussion of important state affairs much as he desires to do so.

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W. C. Whiffen, Peking correspondent of the Associated Press, has left for Vladivostock and will be absent from Peking for an indefinite period. During his absence, A. Ramsay is acting as the local correspondent of the Associated Press.

The Chinese government, according to report, will mint a new coin in commemoration of the Allied victory. On one side will appear the date of the victory over Germany and on the other a miniature portrait of the President of China.

It is reported that Mr. Obata, the newly appointed Japanese Minister, will not come to China on account of the opposition of the Chinese people and all foreigners in China. A telegram from Tokio states that he is suffering from influenza.

Yeh Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications, is going to Europe to study the communication system. The definite date when he will leave has not yet been decided. The Vice-Minister of Finance may also take a trip to Europe and America.

On account of the completion of his term of office, Sir Richard Dane, Inspector-General of the Salt Inspectorate, is ready to leave China for England to retire. He has been given the first class Wen-hu Decoration in recognition of his valuable services to China.

The Japanese Returned Students' Patriotic Society has sent a circular telegram to all the provinces calling the government's, as well as the officials', attention to the necessity of nullifying the Sino-Japanese Military Convention and the return of Tsingtao to China.

The *Shun Tien Shih Pao*, a Japanese newspaper published in Peking, continues the publication of a series of letters criticising the Europeans responsible for the regrettable incidents in Legation and Hatamen streets in connection with the celebration of Victory last week.

There is no truth in the report that Sun Pao-chi, Director-General of the Customs Administration, and other Chinese officials of prominence have called at the American legation to discuss preliminary agreements for a loan of $70,000,000 from American capitalists to the Chinese government.

The American Board Mission is contemplating sending some members of its staff in China to Turkey in the near future. Miss Susan W. Orvis, H. H. White of Techow, and Mr. Yarrow, who is now doing Army Y. M. C. A. work in Siberia, are under consideration for this journey.

Peking learns that the task of raising merino sheep in Manchuria and Mongolia has been entrusted by the Japanese government to the South Manchurian Railway Company and is to be inaugurated during the next fiscal year. As an initial step, an ideal sheep farm is to be established somewhere in Eastern Mongolia.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hutchins, of Seattle, and the latter's sister, Miss Lucile MacRae, are spending a few days in Peking. Mr. Hutchins is the representative of a large export and import firm in Seattle and is at present making a tour of the Far East with a view to establishing agencies in China, Japan, Manila, Ceylon, India and Australia.

The *North China Star* reports that the Yokohama Specie Bank has handed over to the Ministry of Communications a sum of Yen 7,000,000, being the proceeds of the loan recently concluded between the Ministry and the bank for the national telephone system, which does not exist and cannot be made to exist on seven million yen.

Robert R. Gailey, Senior Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Peking, left Siberia on November 19 to do Army Y. M. C. A. work among the Chinese troops in the Amur and Ussuri provinces. Mr. Gailey is taking with him 1,600 sheepskin coats to be delivered to the American Red Cross in Siberia for the use of the Czecho-Slav army.

Former President Li Yuan-hung, who is residing in Tientsin, reviewed the 15th Infantry of the American army in the Recreation Grounds, Tientsin, on Wednesday. The troops were under the command of Colonel Wilder. Among those in the reviewing party were the son and daughter of former President Li, and Consul-General Heintzleman.

The formal opening of the Cathedral Cutting took place in Tientsin at 3 o'clock this afternoon. A representative gathering from the Chinese and foreign communities was present on the occasion. Speeches were made by the Civil Governor, Hsiung Hsi-ling and W. F. Tyler, of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli.

Telegrams from Tokio stated that in the early morning of November 17 a robber armed with a rapier entered the room where General Hsu Shu-chen, China's representative at the Japanese Autumn Manoeuvres in Tokio, has been sleeping. In spite of two soldiers and three policemen guarding General Hsu, the robber made away with a small amount of cash.

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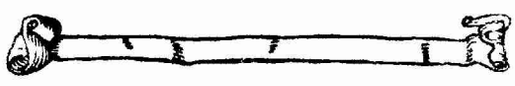
The British and American legations have been informed that as the Chinese government is determined with regard to its anti-opium policy, and as there is possibility that the opium recently bought from the Opium Combine may lead to abuses, orders have been given for the destruction of the twelve hundred odd chests which still remain in the hands of the Shanghai authorities.

The Japanese effort to buy land at Peitaiho for industrial purposes has been frustrated for the moment, as the sellers have been scared into refusing to go on with the transaction. Peitaiho is the summer-resort for all foreigners in North China. Japanese merchants have proposed to establish factories at that place. The American legation has strongly protested against such a proposal to the Chinese government.

The American legation has just completed an addition of two storeys to the southwest end of the Chancery, whereby two offices, one up and one down stairs, have been acquired. As a result of this addition, together with the new legation annex of seven rooms on Canal Street adjoining the Students' Mess, in which the offices of the Naval and Military Attaches and of the War Trade are situated, the legation is now well provided with office space.

Peking, November 23, 1918.



Who's Who in China

General Tang Chi-yao
A Very Important Opposition Leader in the South-west

General Tang Chi-yao, who controls Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuen provinces in opposition to the government, is one of the youngest military men who are occupying prominent positions in China. He is under 40 and is one of the two important opposition leaders in the South-western provinces, the other being General Lu Yung-ting, who practically controls Kwangtung and Kwangsi. It is said that if these two leaders can be induced to resume their loyalty to Peking, China's domestic peace can be secured in no time.

General Tang studied in the Chinese Confucian school when he was a young boy. Later he studied in a military school. Afterwards he went to Japan for a higher military education. Upon his return in 1910 he joined the army. At first he was a mere petty officer, but he received quick promotion. In 1911 he supported the revolutionary movement to overthrow the Manchu dynasty. Upon the establishment of the Republic in 1912, General Tang was appointed by the late President Yuan Shih-kai the Acting Tutuh of Kweichow, or the Military Governor, as he is now called.

In 1913 the second revolution broke out and Szechuen was in imminent danger of being captured by the revolutionary forces. This time he took the side of the government. He was ordered by Yuan Shih-kai to reenforce the loyal troops in Szechuen. He did so, and on August 26, 1913, he was appointed Commander-in-chief of Yunnan and Kweichow troops for the Relief of Szechuen. This mission he successfully performed, and shortly afterwards the second revolution was suppressed.

On September 28 General Tang was made Acting Tutuh of Yunnan in recognition of his services promptly rendered during the disturbance. As he is a native of Yunnan, he should not hold any important office in his own province, in accordance with Chinese law. His

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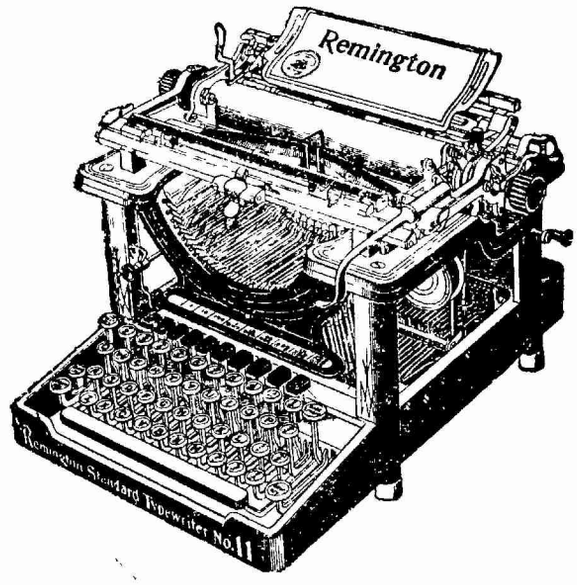

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appointment to the office of the Tutuh of Yunnan called forth much criticism.

On October 4, 1913, General Tang was appointed to function concurrently as Chief Civil Administrator or Governor of Yunnan. In 1915 President Yuan conferred upon him the rank of Chiangchun of Yunnan (full general). In December he was created Marquis. It was at this time that Yuan Shih-kai declared himself Emperor of China. General Tang declined the rank of Marquis, and openly opposed the scheme to make Yuan Emperor. Later, General Tsao Ao arrived to assist him. These two military leaders then sent an ultimatum to Yuan Shih-kai to the effect that if he did not cancel the monarchy which he had established within twenty-four hours, they would at once declare independence. As the ultimatum was ignored, they rose in rebellion and finally overthrew the monarchy by force of arms and restored the Republic.

General Tang has ever since remained Military Governor of Yunnan. He was one of those who supported the restoration of the old parliament in the summer of 1916 after the death of Yuan Shih-kai. When the said parliament was dissolved for the second time in 1917, he raised his standard against Peking. His troops have successfully conquered a large portion of Szechuen.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

November 20. Announcement is made in Washington that ships carrying over 200,000 tons of food for the populations of Northern France, Belgium and Austria are now *en route* for Europe.——The British Ministry of Food announces that no food supplies will be permitted to be sent to Germany until the Allied Food Council has satisfied itself concerning actual conditions in Germany.

November 21. The Germans hand over to Admiral Beatty in the Firth of Forth 9 battleships, 5 battle cruisers, 7 light cruisers and 50 destroyers; 3 vessels short-delivered are to be delivered later.——The British government gives notice to Germany that the continued ill-treatment of prisoners in Germany can no longer be tolerated and unless an end is put to it the British government will be compelled to take notice of the matter in connection with any plans to revictual Germany.——Announcement is made that President Wilson will preside at the Peace Conference at Versailles.——The U. S. Alien Property Custodian announces that the Trading With the Enemy Act is to remain in force until the conclusion of final peace.

November 22. King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium make a solemn entrance into Brussels.—— French and British publicists express doubts as to the genuineness of the conversion of Germany to a liberal form of government.

November 23. Marshal von Hindenburg gives warning to his own people that the German army is unable to resume the war even against the French alone.

November 24. The continued appeals of the new German government for a modification of the terms of the armistice is received very coldly by the Allies, particularly by the French, the Parisian newspapers acclaiming Marshal Foch's refusal to modify the terms.

November 25. Prince Lvoff, in a statement addressed to the American people, urges the recognition of Russia at the Peace Conference.——The French press points out Holland's indulgence to Germans, including permission given for German troops to pass through Limburg and the internment of German torpedo-boats contrary to the terms of the armistice. ——U. S. Secretary of War Baker announces the reduction of the American expeditionary force to half its present strength; the first units of the returning forces are expected in New York by the end of the month.

SIBERIA

November 27. General Simeonoff sends an ultimatum to the Siberian government, stating that unless Admiral Koltchak is dismissed he will declare the Baikal and Far Eastern districts of Siberia autonomous territory, under the protection of the foreign Powers.

CHINA

November 27. In reply to an inquiry made by a member in the Peking House of Representatives, it is stated that the Shantung loan for the construction of the Tsinan-Shunteh and Kaomi-Hsuchow railways provided for the abolition of the Japanese Civil Administration Bureau in Shantung and also for the removal of the Japanese garrisons along the Shantung railway.

GENERAL

November 19. Official announcement is made in London that the total British military casualties up to November 10, including Dominion and Indian troops, total 3,050,000, of which 658,704 were killed.——A message from Berlin states that the German casualties include 1,500,000 dead, 260,000 missing and 490,000 prisoners; a non-official estimate of the number of German wounded puts the figure at 40,000,000.

November 22. Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs, resigns owing to a disagreement with the British government regarding Welsh disestablishment.——President Wilson signs a bill for national prohibition from July 1 next until the American army is demobilized.——A terrible explosion of a German ammunition train at Hamont on the Belgo-Dutch frontier results in setting fire to 3 German ambulance trains; 800 soldiers are killed and many are injured.

November 23. The U. S. Department of Commerce announces that during the period from the beginning of the war to the cessation of hostilities America lost 145 passenger merchant vessels of 334,449 tons and 775 lives through acts of the enemy.——The U. S. War Industries Board announces the removal of all the remaining restrictions on non-war construction. ——Announcement is made in Washington that America's naval program to be completed by 1920 is as follows: 350 submarine chasers, 112 patrol boats, 40 submarines, 50 mine-sweepers, 25 tugs, 5 dreadnoughts and 350 destroyers.——The election campaign in Great Britain develops into one of the hottest contests in the history of the country; the number of candidates swells hourly; Glasgow seems likely to prove the key of the election.

November 25. A proclamation by King George V. provides for a new British parliament to meet on January 21, 1919.

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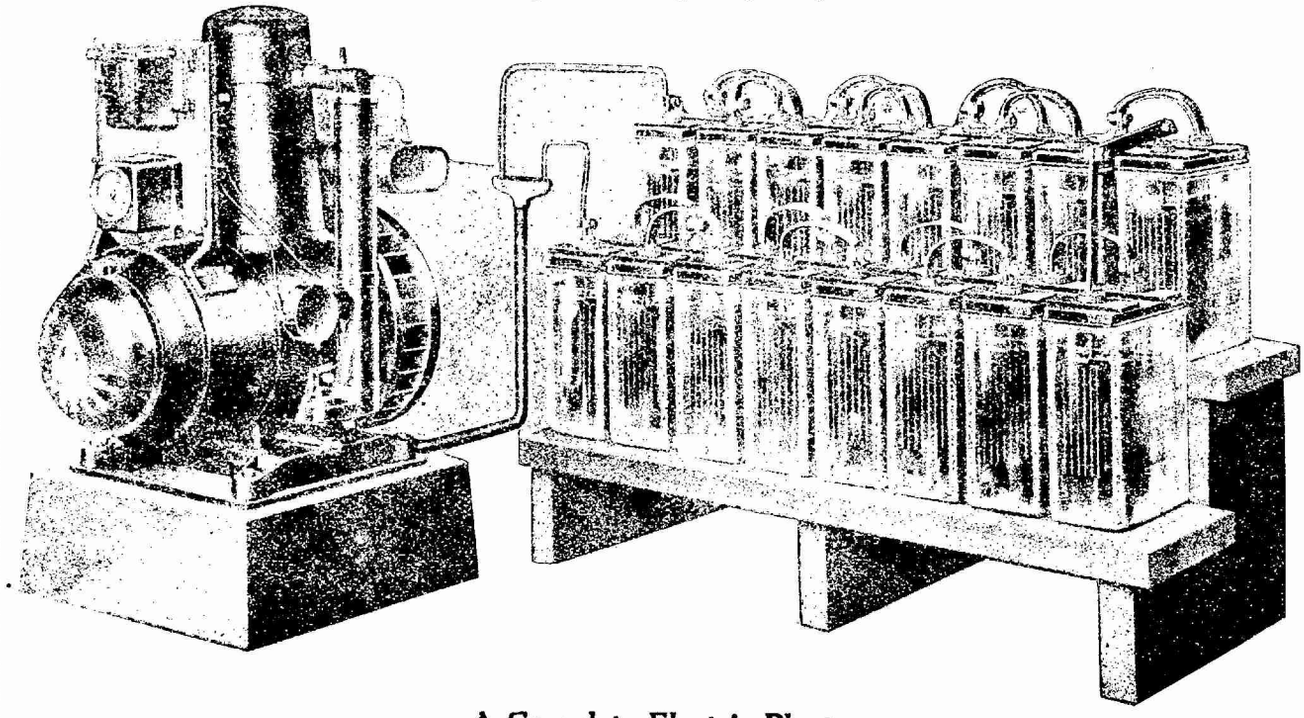

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STRUCTURAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES.

November 26. Mr. McAdoo, resigning both his positions as Secretary of the Treasury and Director-General of Railroads, gives as his reason that his retirement was made necessary because of the inadequate salaries allowed cabinet officers; he had intended to resign on March 4, 1917, but had remained because of the war.——14 enemy seats on the New York Stock Exchange (and other exchanges) are seized by the Alien Property Custodian; they are to be sold to American citizens.

November 27. Vice-Admiral Sims, for a long time stationed on the China coast, is to be appointed a full Admiral next month upon the retirement of Admiral Knight.

America

Robert Todd Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln and at one time Secretary of War, and Mrs. Lincoln of Chicago, Illinois, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on September 23 at Manchester, Vermont. Mrs. Lincoln is the daughter of the late James Harlan, a senator from Iowa, who became Secretary of the Interior under President Andrew Johnson, who filled out President Lincoln's unexpired term.

News was received on November 16 that General March, Chief of Staff, announced that orders had been issued for the gradual demobilization of all troops in the United States. There were 1,770,000 men under arms and under the reduction plan 30,000 men would be released from the army each day. Steps have already been made toward the organization of a permanent army. General March said that the first and second American armies held 52 miles of the line when the official cessation of hostilities was announced.

Men and Events

Vice-Admiral K. K. Lang will give a dinner in commemoration of the victory of the Allied nations on Monday evening, December 2, at the Astor House Hotel.

Reverend Frank D. Rawlison will address the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, Sunday afternoon, December 1, at 5 p. m. on "Altruism in America." There will be special music.

Charles Denby, former American Consul-General at Shanghai, and now of the American War Trade Board, who has been in China for several months in the interests of the United States government, departed for America on November 24 on the s. s. *China*.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Branch of the Boy Scouts' Association was held on Friday, November 29, at 51 Bubbling Well Road. An executive committee was elected and important questions concerning the policy of the work of the organization were discussed.

The second conference of the Religious Education of Adolescents will be held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, December 4, from 9.30 a. m. until 4.30 p. m. Discussions will be in charge of D. W. Lyon, E. G. Tewksbury, J. C. Clark and J. B. Webster.

The funeral of the late Yang Shih-yi, chairman of the Board of Directors of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, was held on November 24 at his home on Bubbling Well Road. The remains were taken to the s. s. *Kianghsin* at the Kin Lee Yuen wharf.

More than 100 returned soldiers were entertained at dinner at the Astor House Hotel on Monday, November 25, which concluded the celebration of the recent Allied Victory. Brief speeches were made during the evening and a short vaudeville program was given, after which followed dancing.

The death occurred at Shanghai November 21 of E. A. Hardoon, one of the most prominent members of the local Jewish community. The late Mr. Hardoon was a native of Bagdad and at the time of his death was 72 years of age. He was a brother of S. A. Hardoon, one of Shanghai's wealthiest landlords.

The Commercial Press of Shanghai has printed this year for the first time a series of Chinese postcards. Heretofore the only Christmas postcards available in this market were those of the Japanese. Some of the postcards display interesting Chinese scenes and compare favorably with those manufactured anywhere in the Far East.

Prizes were awarded November 27 in the annual school essay contest arranged by the American Association of China. The contest was open only to American pupils and as a matter of fact none other than those attending the American School in Shanghai competed. First honors went to Miss Gladys Ward for an essay on "America and the World War."

According to news received here, the War Trade Board has relaxed restrictions on exports from the United States, removing from the export conservation list several hundred commodities including the following: various alloys and metals, tin, forms of iron and steel, certain kinds of machinery and tools, marine engines and instruments, and various others. In addition the War Industries Board has announced the withdrawal of all restrictions affecting publications.

The Society for Constructive Endeavor passed the following resolution on Wednesday, November 27: Whereas the Society for Constructive Endeavor upon learning the decision of the government to burn all opium stocks recently purchased of foreign dealers, and to issue a mandate for the immediate suppression of the opium traffic throughout China, has resolved, that the Society heartily endorses the government's new policy of opium destruction and pledges its emphatic support thereto.

Following the recent change in the regulations for the liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, actions have been begun in the Shanghai Mixed Court against a score or so of German firms and individuals indebted to the bank. Some of the more prominent German firms are the Hamburg-Amerika Line, indebted to the bank to the extent of Tls. 71,027.37; Union Brauerie, A. G., which owes Tls. 116,167.81; H. Diederichsen & Company, owing Tls. 298,182.28; and Arnhold, Karberg & Company, which owes. Tls. 98,556.22.

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The World's Press Congress, organized at San Francisco in 1915, will be held in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, on November 11, 1919, the first anniversary of the signing of the armistice which ended hostilities in the world war, according to the *Japan Advertiser*. The date was decided upon on November 20 after the receipt of a telegram from the Hon. William A. Halman, Premier of New South Wales, by Dr. Walter Williams, president of the World's Press Congress, now in Japan.

Friends in Shanghai have received announcements of the approaching marriage of Miss Maja Wetterlundh to William R. Giles, both of Peking. The wedding will take place at the British Legation Church on Thursday, December 12. After the wedding there will be a reception at the Wagon-Lits Hotel. Mr. Giles is the well known newspaper correspondent and writer of North China whose correspondence appears regularly in the *Chicago Daily News*, the *Peking & Tientsin Times* and other newspapers. Mr. and Mrs. Giles will be at home at No. 8 Hsi La Hutung, Peking, after January 1, 1919.

Hon. Charles R. Crane's Visit to Shanghai

OUTSIDE of some wholesome advice to China to get her house in order for the coming peace conference (referred to elsewhere in this issue), Hon. Charles R. Crane carefully refrained from any political discussions in his various addresses in Shanghai. On Tuesday evening, November 26, he was entertained at the Shanghai Club at an official dinner of which Consul-General Sammons was host. The speakers included H. G. Simms, of the Shanghai Club; Ivan Chen, Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs; D. Siffert, Consul-General for Belgium; E. C. Pearce, of the Municipal Council; M. Wilden, Consul-General for France; A. G. Stephen, of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation; Chu Pao-san, of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; Admiral Tsai Tin-kan, head of the Tariff Revision Commission; Sir Richard Dane, Inspector-General of the Salt Gabelle; Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China; and Dr. F. L. Hawks-Pott, president of St. John's University and head of the Shanghai Chapter, American Red Cross. In addition to the officials present, the meeting was attended by the heads of the various organizations in Shanghai.

On Wednesday, November 27, Mr. Crane was the guest of the following American and Chinese organizations at the Carlton Cafe: American Returned Students Club, American University Club, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, Kiangsu Educational Association, Society for Constructive Endeavor, World's Chinese Students' Federation, Chinese Volunteer Association and the Vocational Educational Association. The luncheon was attended by about 325 persons and was the largest function of the kind ever held in Shanghai. About two-thirds of those attending were Chinese. On Wednesday evening, November 27, Mr. Crane was the guest of the American Chamber of Commerce of China at a banquet at the Columbia Country Club which was attended by nearly 100 American business men and heads of American firms in Shanghai. On Thursday morning, November 28, he delivered the principal address at the American Thanksgiving Day service at the Holy Trinity Cathedral. The service was attended by approximately 800 persons, Americans and Allied guests. On Thursday afternoon he addressed the Chinese business men at an exclusively Chinese gathering at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

At a dinner given in Mr. Crane's honor at the Columbia Country Club by the American Chamber of Commerce, J. Harold Dollar, president, presided. W. C. Sprague drew attention to the growth of the American community of Shanghai. In 1906 the Standard Oil Company had eight men in China of whom four were in Shanghai; to-day there were over 200, during the past six years 150 young unmarried men had been brought from home, their contracts binding them not to marry within two years. After that they did not wait, in a few years there would be 500 Standard Oil children alone. Mr. Sprague made an appeal for Mr. Crane to use his influence toward the establishment of an American educational institu-

tion in keeping with American ideals and interests in China.

Hand in hand with the educational problem was the necessity of maintaining American trade in the Far East on a basis of equality with other nations. American companies could only be incorporated under different states laws whereas British companies could incorporate under Hongkong Ordinances and companies so incorporated were free of certain restrictions that placed American companies at a disadvantage. American companies organized to-day were at a disadvantage as compared with other nations in having to pay excess profits taxes under their own states laws because there was no Federal incorporation law.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, said that the war had brought Americans in closer touch with the Chinese and closer to their own New York and Washington. The Chinese were now ready for bigger things, were stepping forward, and looking beyond their own shores; the combination was good for the Americans who were here looking to the larger things that were coming in a large way on the eve of China's new development.

Americans were sending Chinese students to America, but they must go farther, they must bring American institutions to China.

Mr. Crane said he had first visited Shanghai 28 years ago and he could find nothing now he had then seen, especially not at the dinner table. But he had seen a strong feeling of attachment grow up between China and America, a feeling that would strengthen in the years to come. Mr. Crane told several stories of President Wilson and his efficiency, throwing on the screen as it were intimate views of the President at work, and describing him as in better condition physically and mentally than when he entered the White House in 1913. He concluded by speaking interestingly of personal experiences in Russia during the revolution of last year, and of the evolution of the new America, creating a new efficiency which the Germans could not have reached in all the world.

In Mr. Crane's address on Thankgiving Day, he said that on Thanksgiving Day Americans always found abundant reason to be grateful, but on no Thanksgiving Day in all their history had they had such reason to be grateful as this year. They had to give thanks to-day for the wonderful opportunity they had to serve the whole world. They had to give thanks for the Christian leader who was at the head of affairs, and for the very wonderful way in which the people had responded. They had also to give thanks for the way in which their institutions had stood the strain—the perfectly extraordinary strain of shifting their whole life, which was all organized for peace, to be all organized for service in the opposite direction.

Americans also had to give thanks for the opportunity, that they still had, to be of service at the peace conference, and in the great work of rehabilitation that would go on for many years.

Mr. Crane said that he had been taught at school that Christopher Columbus discovered America, but thought that from now on we should have to tell our children that America was discovered by Woodrow Wilson. Americans here were a long way from home, and got certain results of the President's activities, but he would tell them two or three things about the spirit behind the activities. At the first session of Mr. Wilson's first cabinet the situation in Mexico had suddenly developed in a very unhappy way; it was a very serious meeting, and just as it broke up the President said to the members of his cabinet: "I don't know how many of you who are praying men, but those of you who are praying men I hope will go home and pray over the situation."

"Another time," said Mr. Crane, "when I was discussing a serious situation with President Wilson, he said, 'Of course, if I did not have full confidence in the Lord I could not go ahead with my work.'"

President Wilson had tried to apply—Mr. Crane thought, very successfully—the doctrines of Christianity for the government of the state. None ever before had been bold enough to apply those doctrines to anything like the extent which President Wilson had done; and, of course, they were very happy about the result—about the re-uniting of the Anglo-Saxon world.

The McTyeire School for Chinese Young Women

MORE than 28 years ago Dr. Y. J. Allan, one of the founders of the Methodist Church South Mission in China, and one who believed strongly in educating Chinese as the best step in bringing them to Christ, planned and founded the first Anglo-Chinese girls' school in Shanghai, a school with a present enrollment of 300 located at No. 1 Edinburgh Road on 15 acres of land, and an additional primary, kindergarten and preparatory school at No. 21 Hankow Road, Shanghai. The McTyeire High School was founded in 1889, this being its 29th year. During the first two years Miss Laura Haygood was the principal and for the past 27 years Miss Helen Lee Richardson was the moving factor in the school. The McTyeire High School is a first-class high school and corresponds to the first-class high schools in America, students graduating from this Chinese girls' school being admitted in the colleges and universities in the United States. At the present time graduates of this school are enrolled in the College of Medicine of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, three are students at Wellsley, two at the Conservatory of Music, Boston, one at Oberlin College, and various others. The first plans of the school was to devote most of the time to a high school, the courses to be offered in English and Mandarin Chinese, but since then the preparatory school has been added and holds classes in the McTyeire School at No. 21 Hankow Road, where the first High School building was located at the time it was formed. The curriculum corresponds with the average course offered in the high schools in the United States and diplomas are given in French, music, dramatic expression, Chinese and English. Particular emphasis is put on English conversation, and all class recitations are conducted in English, no Chinese spoken except in the courses given in Chinese, which are much the same as those taught in the English department, with the absence of science and mathematics. Stress is also given to laboratory work, and much time is devoted to physical exercises. At the present time the McTyeire High School accommodates 70 girls, who represent twelve provinces of China, and at one time each province was represented at the school. The faculty

Standard Locomotives for Chinese Railways

By Charles Denby, Special Assistant to Department of State

ONE of the urgent needs of China to-day is locomotives. The demands upon the railways have far exceeded the expectations of the builders. The locomotives bought in the first instance have proved too small and it is now clearly realized by the technical advisers of China that they must standardize upon a type that will meet their needs for a long time to come. This question is being earnestly considered at the present time, and the problem arises for American consideration: Will the standardization be along the lines of American design or will it be made to conform to a European model to the detriment of American interests?

Of the 15 lines composing the system of Chinese government railways, only one was built by the Chinese themselves; it is financed by the Chinese government and is operated exclusively by Chinese. The funds for the construction and equipment of the various other railway lines of China were furnished by foreign capital of various nationalities, but not in a single instance has America so constructed and equipped any of these lines. As a result to-day the Continental (European) design of locomotive is predominant in China. On some of the lines, notably those under English and (hitherto) German influence, not a locomotive other than those built in accordance with the prevailing design common to the nation financing the railway was purchased or even considered, either for initial or subsequent equipment—at least, up to the time of the outbreak of the war. Only in the case of the Chinese financed and operated railway have American builders been given a free hand, with the result that an American design was adopted and a thorough standardization of power effected on this line.

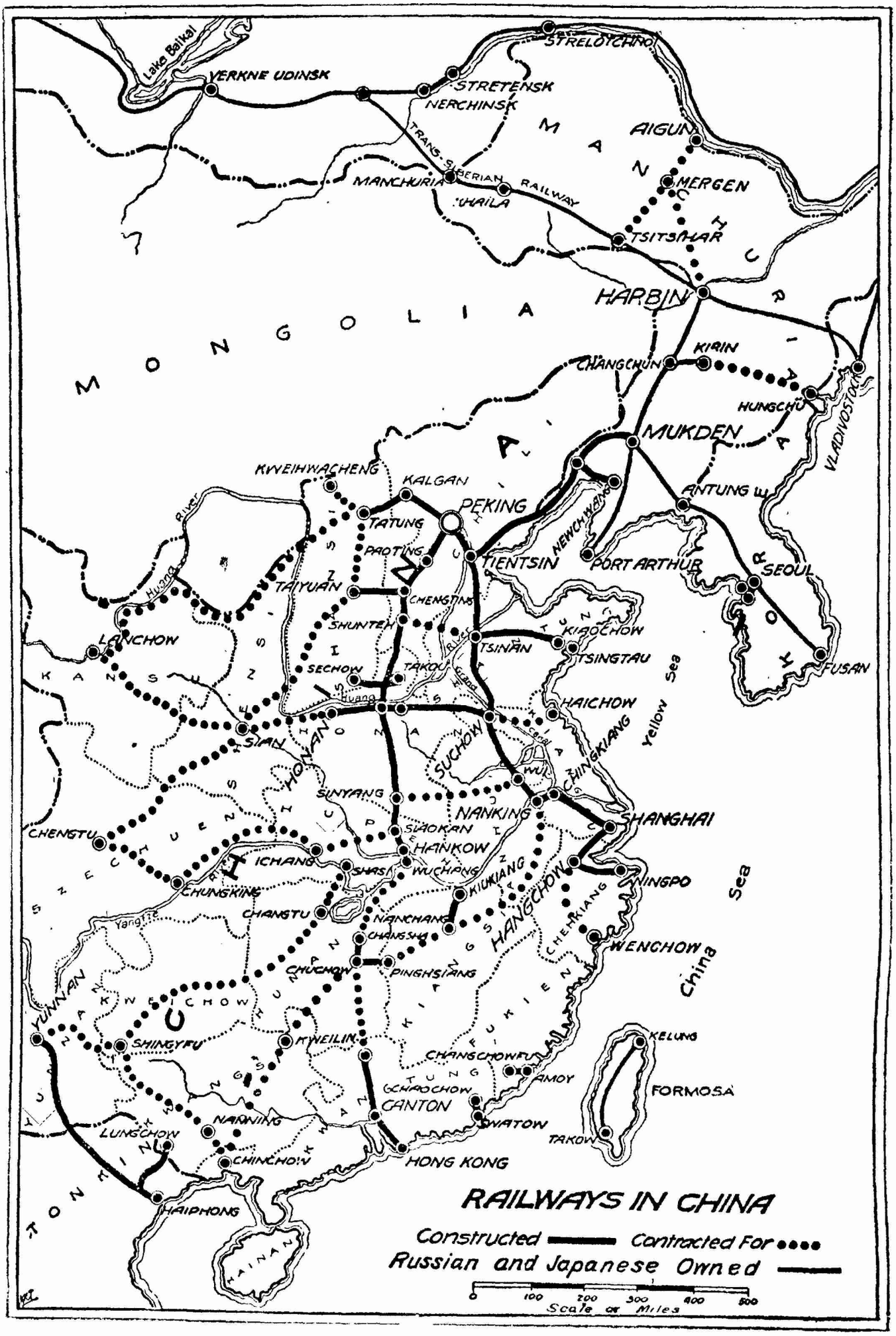
The latest statistics published by the Chinese government railways (June 30, 1915) show that of a total of 6,600 kilometers (about 4,100 miles), including main and branch lines, industrial tracks, sidings, etc., the three principal truck lines compose approximately 62 per cent of the total. One of these three lines is under English, one under Belgian and French, and one under combined English and (hitherto) German influence. Out of a total of 638 locomotives in service on all lines at that time only 15½ per cent were of American design and manufacture; and on the English, Belgian and French lines mentioned, which operated at that time 365 locomotives, or approximately 60 per cent of the total, only 8, or approximately 2.2 per cent, were of American design and manufacture.

Since the outbreak of the war but few locomotives have been purchased and placed in service in China, owing principally, perhaps, to a lack of available funds and to internal disorders in the country. As a result of this and of the constantly increasing traffic, the railways are now urgently in need of power. As is often evidenced in the case of new roads, this particular instance of China shows that traffic has increased far beyond the estimates that were made when the initial equipment for power was under consideration, with the result that in addition to the natural depreciation and abandonment of locomotives on account of age, those left in service are light and not of adequate power for the most part to handle the traffic of to-day.

In 1917, 24 additional heavy locomotives were placed in service, and in 1918, up to the present, 2 more have been erected and 4 are under process of assembly for the government lines. Orders have been placed or are about consummated for the further addition of 56 locomotives—all for the urgently needed heavier power. Of this number 38 are to be built strictly in accordance with American design and all are from American builders. In addition to this number there are 2 on order and 21 being considered for private lines; these are to be of American design and standards.

The question of the standardization of power and rolling stock is just now being most earnestly considered by the Chinese government, but a considerable time may elapse before this scheme becomes an assured fact. One American builder has for the past seven years been anticipating the coming of this event, and since the standardization of power on the Peking-Kalgan line every locomotive sold into China by this builder, whether for government or privately owned railways, has been designed and furnished with this end in view.

Pending the adoption of a standardized power by the Chinese government the greater the number of modern American design locomotives that can be furnished to the railways here the greater will be the opportunity to obtain the adoption of a strictly American design as the standard of power for China. The benefit of this to American interests is incalculable and should not be lost sight of.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FORMOSA
CANTON
SWATOW
TAKOW
NANNING
LUNGCHOW
CHINCHOW
HONG KONG
HAIPHONG
TONKIN
HAINAN
RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale of Miles

06-535

of the McTyeire School is composed of eight foreigners, giving full time, of American, British, Belgian and French nationality, four foreigners giving half time and twelve Chinese teachers. Those on the foreign staff of the faculty are: Miss Alice G. Waters, principal and acting business agent, for the past two years; Miss Elizabeth Claiborne, science teacher, and who has been with the school for the past thirteen and a half years; Miss Julia Wasson, teacher of mathematics, and has been on the faculty for the past nine years; Miss Leila Judson Tuttle, of the English and history department, having been with the school for the past eight years; Miss Clara Park, who has been in charge of the physical culture and dramatic expression for the past eight years; Miss Emma Lester, for two years teacher in the preparatory English department; Miss Muriel Smith, for four years in charge of the music department, with Madam Hodeige, Mrs. Long and Miss Laura White as assistants; and Madam Ellis, who is teacher of French. The high school work in the Chinese department is conducted in Mandarin Chinese and is in charge of Mr. Li, who was formerly with the Nanking Normal School. Miss V. P. Sze, for five years principal of the primary annex and kindergarten, is a graduate of McTyeire High School and has taught in a Chinese school for two years, in America for three years, and spent some time travelling in Europe in connection with her work. Much credit is given to Miss Kyi Yong Mo, who has been connected with the business department of McTyeire School for twenty-five years and who is business manager of this department. At present Miss Mo is at Tientsin recovering her health. The self-government plan has been used during the year 1918 and has been found to be very successful, in this way the entire High School is controlled by a committee of students. For recreation work there is a literary society, which meets twice a month, and plays, pageants and musical concerts are given by the society. This society is merely for social purposes.

In addition to the literary society, there are basket-ball teams, tennis clubs and religious circles, and in this connection there are fifty-two girls of the school who are baptized Christians. Some of the work done by the literary society is the publication of an annual, *The McTyeirean*, which is written and arranged by the students themselves. It contains a record of the activities of the school and many well-written articles by the girl students. The photographic record shown therein shows that the students are quite active in athletics, and are successful in the dramatic performances given in the school. The book shows that the institution provides for a good education for the students and the highest aim is to make successful wives and mothers of them in every way. Much of the present greatness of Japan is due to her womanhood, which represents a high water mark of culture, and China can become a rival of Japan in power and culture if her daughters, who are in no way intellectually inferior to their Japanese sisters, as the magazine proves, take full advantage of the high education afforded them by the efficient American teachers and carry the torch of knowledge to others all over China, elevating society by their examples of high and selfless character learned from their American and other foreign teachers.

Red Cross Notes

A call has been sent out by the War Council in Washington, for every chapter and branch of the American Red Cross to put forth all energy on work for the fighting forces in Siberia. A cable to this effect has just been received by the China Central Committee of the American Red Cross, of which W. A. B. Nichols is chairman.

The U. S. Red Cross has appropriated $900,000 for Armenian and Syrian relief. The fund will be given in three instalments of $300,000 during the months of August, September and October.

A volunteer committee, including in its membership Enrico Caruso, Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, Samuel Gompers, the labor leader, novelists, impressarios, artists and statesmen, has completed plans for "combing" the United States for "slacker records" during the week preceding November 2. A slacker record is a phonograph disc that is idle, and the committee is certain that a million such will be readily obtainable. Every phonograph owner will be asked to donate. The million records —if such be the total—will all be shipped to the soldiers overseas to satisfy what Y. M. C. A. workers and others declare to be their "absolute hunger" for music.

The American Red Cross has just completed a plan to reestablish the lace makers of Belgium, many of whom are among the refugees now in France, or the free part of Belgium. Twenty thousand dollars has been set aside to be used as capital for supplying the peasant lace makers with the raw material necessary for their work. The industry is to be formed into a cooperative society and the Red Cross donation will supply a share of the stock for each worker. The scheme will insure a fair price for their lace as well as a share in the profits from the ultimate sale of it. By disposing of the lace through an official committee, the lace makers will be saved from exploitation by middlemen.

The United States Red Cross is building a typical Belgian village on the slope of a hill near Le Havre, France. When peace comes the entire village will be moved to Belgium. Every house is being built so that it may readily be taken down, shipped and re-assembled. There are to be two schools with Belgian teachers, a Belgian priest, Belgian civic officials and a large cooperative store. The inhabitants—who will move into the village as soon as the buildings are complete—will be 100 families of refugees from Belgium who are destitute and who each have at least four children. The cottages will rent for $6 a month. Those who cannot pay that rental will be provided for. When the end of the war comes each refugee will, so to speak, pick up his house and take it "home" with him.

Women and Events

A meeting of the American Woman's College Club was held at the home of Mrs. Julean Arnold, 405 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, on Tuesday, November 26. A short business meeting was held and a brief talk was given by Miss Grace Coppock, general secretary of the National Committee of China. In addition moving pictures were shown of activities during the Red Cross drive in Shanghai.

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BOOKING AT MOUTRIES

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, travesing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province,

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt of New York, has been elected a member of the London County Council, to represent West Southwark, a working class district of London. The Duchess of Marlborough is the first American-born woman to be elected a member of the London County Council. M. C. P.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Why Japan Distrusts the "League of Nations"

By S. Washio, Ph. D., in the "Japan Advertiser" (Tokio)

But you will probably blame our lack of enthusiam. How could we be enthusiastic about an enterprise the destiny of which is uncertain and which we ourselves cannot apparently control? Let Wilson or Lloyd George say that the League will be based on the principle of equal representation of all nations; that small nations and neutrals will be given equal influence and power as larger ones as equal units in the comity of nations, then you will see Japan become the most enthusiastic advocate of the project, provided however that such plan is within the sight of practicability. If this is impracticable in the present conditions of the world and if the League is to be established, if established at all, by the agreement of a few leading powers with their natural satellites, then Japan no doubt wants to be recognized as the leading Power of the East with the same privileges that the other leading Powers of Europe and America enjoy in their respective spheres of natural alliance. In plain language this means that England and America should recognize Japan's interest in the Far East, particularly concerning China, in the same reciprocal way as we recognize America's position in Mexico and England's position in India. China, Mexico and India are bound to be the centers of future disturbance and their peace can be saved best by their natural alliance with their respective guardians. This natural alliance should be recognized by all the leading Powers for the preservation of the best balance of the world for peace. Suppose that Japanese go either to Mexico or India and conduct our propaganda in the same way as American and English journalists conduct their anti-Japanese propaganda in China what would be the result? There would be a storm of protest and denunciation from all Anglo-Saxondom. Virtue and justice should begin from small things and things near at hand. In the press campaign China seems to be regarded by England and America as virtually their extra-territorial country. This condition has been tolerated long enough and it is time that it should be stopped by the pressure of enlightened public opinion. Though trivial, this is one thing on which the American and the English publics by exerting their influence can win the confidence of the Japanese. What the proposed League of Nations can do or is going to do with conditions such as this is a more pertinent question to us than the League itself. The importance of the League depends for us on what it can pledge and accomplish on just such a question. You need not ask us whether we subscribe to its principle or not. The principle is only too good if we can believe in it, and it is your duty to make us believe in it. Say for instance that an international army is to be created on the principles of contributions proportionate to the resources of each nation concerned and to be controlled by the commissioners elected by the principle of equal representation, you convince us of your sincerity, though you do not yet convince us of its practicability. If I express myself frankly, I dare say that the League as it is discussed in England and America gives us the impression of its being used as mechanism for Anglo-Saxon supremacy. If you want to win the confidence of the world, you had better introduce a scheme yourself and let neutrals and small nations give their final verdict. You should remember that in the work of justice neutral and small nations have a peculiar authority due to their peculiar position. They are the center of interest when peace and justice are concerned. You do not do your own work but do the work of smaller nations. If you do it yourself, you can't sustain it save by force.

China and the League of Nations

From the "Shen Pao," Shanghai

The victory of the Allies is considered to be the victory of right and freedom. The celebrations which now are being held are said to be celebrating the cause of right and freedom, which will now on have a free course of progress. But what are the concrete signs by which we tell the unhampered progress of right and freedom? It is by the idea of a League of Nations as advocated by President Wilson. The League of Nations is a powerful instrument for the protection of the right and freedom of the world. With it in existence any nation which attempts to violate the principle of right and to encroach upon the freedom of other people will promptly be disciplined. It will judge between the oppressor and the oppressed and between the assailant and the injured. By so doing the world will have permanent peace as right and freedom will have fullest protection. It is an indispensable qualification, however, that a nation which expects to be one of the protected under the banner of the League of Nations should first of all prove itself to be worthy of it.

Future Germany and the Peace Terms

By C. Lane Prescott, in the "Peking Leader"

The astute cunning of the German mind is not above working on the humane instincts of the Allied leaders for the express purpose of arousing opposition in Allied countries, and this while the peace conference is sitting, as internal trouble both political and labor, would so weaken Allied demands that German interests would be served. This is a danger that would be carefully watched, and those ardently patriotic but ill-advised promoters of public opinion might be playing Germany's hand in shouting for complete subjugation of that country. It would seem that the more reasonable the public mind is, the better opportunity Allied leaders will have in serving their countrymen to the very limit. If passion alone is to move public opinion, this dangerous and oft-times uncontrollable instinct may lead France, Great Britain and the United States to such a disastrous pass that the blood of their heroes will have been spilt in vain. After five years of untold suffering against a brutal and law-breaking enemy; with the cup of Victory on our very lips, is passion to be permitted to dash this cup to the ground where its contents may be lapped to assist in further Allied discomfiture? Reason answers, "No!" and so long as reason dominates in the coming peace conference, there is no need to fear that Germany will not be made to submit to the fullest extent, consistent with her present economic condition, and if the thought may be expressed, a Germany controlled by a democratic and free people will in all probability, and by the very reason of their productive energy—contrasting but little with their present destructive energy—become a truly potent, instead of a threatening, factor in the economic and social welfare of the world.

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The Railroad Situation in Manchuria

CHANGCHUN, Manchuria, is at the junction of the South Manchuria railway (Japanese) with the Chinese Eastern railway (Russian), about 150 miles directly south of Harbin. The gauge of the Chinese Eastern railway is about 3 inches wider than that of the South Manchurian lines, and for this reason it is necessary for all freight bound north from Dairen to Harbin to be transferred at Changchun to the wide gauge cars of the Russian line. Ever since the outbreak of the war the freight traffic north from Changchun (or Kwanchentza as the Russian freight terminal at this point is called), has been insufficient to carry away the goods deposited there by the South Manchuria railway. This condition has been due partly to general inefficiency of operation on the Chinese Eastern railway, partly to the increased amount of shipping by this route to meet war needs, and partly to the increased demands for cars for *through* service over the trans-Siberian line from Vladivostock to European Russia. At times the congestion becomes so great that the warehouses at Kwantchenza, Changchun, and at various small stations along the line become filled to the limit of their capacity and it is then necessary to store the goods in the open so that the cars of the South Manchurian railway can be released. The goods lie either in the open or in the warehouses at high storage rates sometimes for months. It is thus impossible to ship on through bills of lading to Harbin or points beyond on the trans-Siberian railway, and shippers using this route are obliged to consign their goods to forwarding agents in Changchun and trust to the ability or inclination of the forwarding agents to get their goods through.

These forwarding agents in turn have their troubles, working in between the Japanese, Chinese and Russians, in securing the limited space available in the few Russian cars at their disposal.

In winter when the ground is frozen it is possible to move goods northward to Harbin on Chinese carts, and there is considerable traffic of this nature, although it is of course much more expensive and less satisfactory than rail service. Last winter rates as high as Rls. 6 per pood (40 pounds) were charged, as against Rls. 2.50 per pood for rail freight.

Forwarding agents at Changchun have recently investigated the practicability of shipping goods east to Kirin on the Changchun-Kirin line of the Chinese Government Railways, and thence down the Sungari River in junks to Harbin. This route however was found to be unsatisfactory for goods which can be spoiled by exposure to the elements, and there is more or less uncertainty as to expense and length of time necessary to make the trip, as the junks are paid by the length of time consumed and are delayed at certain stages of low water when it is impossible for them to navigate the river. This route is closed in the winter as the river freezes.

Recent reports from Changchun indicate that the congestion there is now greater than ever with fewer cars available for the transport of goods over the Chinese Eastern railway than previously. Undoubtedly the demand for cars on the trans-Siberian line is greater now than ever before due to the Allied occupation and the necessary transport of provisions and men, and as much of the rolling stock has been allowed to get out of repair and has even been destroyed in the past few months during the chaos of Bolshevik control in Siberia, it is unlikely that there will be any immediate relief.

Last September when the Japanese were moving troops and supplies northward into Siberia over this route, it was popularly rumoured about Changchun that the Japanese had ready a force of workmen and necessary implements sufficient to move in the rails of the Chinese Eastern railway to conform to the gauge of the South Manchurian railway, and that the task could be accomplished within 48 hours if necessary. This would have enabled the Japanese to run their trains directly through from Mukden to Harbin. At that time a strike was in force on the Chinese Eastern railway and as this strike seriously interfered with the movements of troops and their speedy despatch into Siberia, it seemed logically reasonable from the Japanese point of view that they would be justified in carrying out this idea, but the Russians were highly opposed to it and were apprehensive that once the rails were moved in, they would never be moved back and the Japanese would have permanent control of that section of the Chinese Eastern railway. Newly developing Japanese business interests in Harbin find the lack of service from Changchun a source of annoyance and a restraint to their activities and would favor any move which would facilitate their importations. The South Manchurian railway is reported to have taken up the matter recently with the Chinese Eastern railway requesting that more cars be secured for this service.

A. B. C.

S.N.R.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
Shanghai North.. dep.	..	7 55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
Soochow ..... dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
Wusih ..... dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
Changchow ..... dep.	6 50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
Tanyang ..... dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
Chinkiang ..... dep.	9 16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
Nanking ..... arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
Pukow ..... dep.	..	15.30	T P.R Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
Tsinanfu ..... dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin Central.. arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
Do. dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R	..	..	..	..	..
Peking..... arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
Peking..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
Tientsin Central arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
Do. dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	T.P.R.	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27	Second Day	..
Pukow..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
Nanking..... dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
Chinkiang ..... dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
Tanyang ..... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
Changchow .... dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
Wusih ..... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
Soochow ..... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
Shanghai North arr.	12.15	10 15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. * Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian Service. **S.** Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts .. d.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
Klangwan ..... d.	7.17	8 37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
Shanghai North .. a.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.5[illegible]	15.15	16 55	18 45	20.30	22.05

Shanghai North. d.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
Klangwan ..... d.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
Woosung Forts . a.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

S.H.N.R.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Coolie and Goods	Local	Express R.	Local	Local
Shanghai North..... d.	..	7.35	9.00	10.00	..	14 50	15.50	..
Jessfield ..... d.	..	7.51	9.16	10.23	...	15.06	16.06	..
Siccawei..... d.	..	7.58	9.23	10.38	..	15.13	16.13	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	8 15	9 40	10.53	..	15 30	16.29	..
Shanghai South ..... d.	..	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16 00*	*17 55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... d.	..	*8.16*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13 52*	*15.30*	*16 29*	*18 12*
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.59	10.48	12.02	..	16.07	17 42	..
Kashal ..... d.	..	9.51	11.52	13.28	..	16.53	18.49	..
Kashing..... d.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14 35	..	17.22	19.20	..
Yehzah ..... d.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	..	17 53	....	..
Changan ..... d.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	..	18.24	....	..
Hangchow ..... d.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	..	19.19	....	..
Zahkou ..... a.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	..	19.35	....	..

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R.	Local
Zahkou ..... d.	.	..	6.30	7.55	..	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.00	8.30	..	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan..... d.	..	..	8.04	9.48	..	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	8.41	10.31	..	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing..... d.	..	7.15	9.28	11.22	..	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashal ..... d.	..	7.48	9.53	11.55	..	14.48	16 52	..
Sungkiang .. .. d.	..	9 05	10.47	12.59	..	16.08	17 40	..
Lunghwa Junction..... d.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14 08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18 23*	..
Shanghai South..... a.	*8.35*	*10 55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	10.30	11.35	14.05	..	17.18	18.20	..
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.39	11.44	14.14	..	17.28	18.29	..
Jessfield ..... d	..	10.46	11.51	14.21	..	17.37	18.36	..
Shanghai North..... a.	.	11.00	12.05	14.35	..	17.55	18.50	..

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou to Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15 55	18.35
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow..... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou ..... arr.	..	9.40	12.10	..	16.55	..

Zahkou ..... dep	..	10.10	12.25	..	17.20	..
Hangchow..... dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun .. dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao .... arr	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18,20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car

Commercial and Financial Notes

According to news received Great Britian has been given an additional credit of G.$200,009,000; Italy, G.$50,000,000; and Belgium, G.$9,000,000.

The Treasury announced on November 14 an additional credit of a hundred million dollars for Italy, bringing the total credits extended to Italy to G. $1,160,000,000.

According to the *Peking Leader*, the Ching Hsing Mines in North China, which were controlled by Von Hanneken, the German banker, were transferred to two Japanese firms just a few days after the news of the signing of the armistice with Germany was received in China. According to the Peking newspaper, the deal was handled by the Chinese military officials without the knowledge of the Mines Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, which is supposed to have supervision.

At the eighth annual general meeting of the Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Ltd., last Monday, the chairman, Mr. Jenner Hogg, stated that the output for the fifteen months under review had fallen short of the estimate by some £24,000. He also mentioned that the year's working showed a profit of Tls. 65,683.32, of which half was carried forward to next year's account, the balance being written off against various accounts. No dividend was paid. Messrs. Murray and Meyer were re-elected directors.

The foreign trade department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is registering manufacturers and their productive capacity in all sections of the United States. Four thousand manufacturers, without foreign connections nor the means to establish them, have been offered the services of the bureau in placing them in communication with reliable and experienced export and import firms. This, according to the announcement made in the San Francisco paper, will enable thousands of manufacturers throughout the United States who do a large foreign business to find markets in the Orient, Oceania and Latin America.

According to a San Francisco paper, the China American Tobacco & Trading Company, manufacturers of cigarettes, has opened offices in San Francisco. This organization was organized in North Carolina, as a subsidiary of the institutions at Hongkong and Shanghai, to handle the purchase of supplies in America. Offices have also been established in New York and North Carolina. The Chinese manufacturer has arranged with Director of Railroads McAdoo for the shipment of 18,000 tons of cigarette tobacco from North Carolina to the Pacific coast for China in 700 railroad cars within eight months. Last year the Chinese manufacturer's plants turned out an average of 6,000,000 cigarettes daily.

Chinese and foreign firms in Shanghai this week received copies of the latest financial statement of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, dated June 20, 1918. According to the statement, the Guaranty Trust Company has resources of G. $697,040,585. The company has eleven distinct departments and among the names of the officers and directors appear W. C. Lane, vice-president of the general banking department; Ralph Dawson, assistant secretary of the Foreign Department; and James B. Duke, chairman of the Board of Directors of the British-American Tobacco Company, who is a director. The establishment of the Asia Banking Corporation, which will have permanent offices in Shanghai in the new Ezra Buildings on Nanking and Kiangse Roads, Shanghai, is a direct result of the activities of the Guaranty Trust Company.

New Books and Publications

Health and Efficiency

Eating for Health and Efficiency, by R. L. Alsaker, M. D. New York: Frank E. Morrison, Publisher.

The most complimentary thing that can be said about this volume is its well appearing half leather back.

From the first page to the last it has given the reviewer the impression that it is written for the expressed purpose of catching the eye and money of the gullible and ignorant. The author expects his readers to be so illiterate as to need a very extensive dictionary of important words which he has put at the front of the book. Such difficult words as "acid alkaline, combustion, masticate, me... and obesity" are carefully explained.

His story of the wonderful cure of three cases of whooping cough has the flavor of a patent medicine advertisement in the palmiest days of that narfarious business.

To be told that all the ills known to mankind are due to improper feeding and that infantile paralysis, the dreaded disease of every family, can be prevented, for "improper feeding is by far the most potent cause," makes the reader stop and wonder from whence this unscientific observer received such information.

This information is diabolically opposite to the conclusions of those well-trained scientific specialists who have given much of their lives to the study of this epidemic disease.

The author denies flatly that germs have anything to do with etiology of disease. A short stay in the Orient, living on that theory, would surely put the writer where he could write no more books for sale or else cause him to correct this erroneous idea.

The book is neither accurate, scientific or well written.

J. C. M.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. F. Buck, New York; Mr. and Mrs. R. Roddyffe, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. S. Wei; F. King; Tcheng; E. F. Mackie, Ningpo; Chao-hsing Zee; W. W. Temple, Chinkiang; Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland, Vancouver; J. Posuer, Tientsin; Miss A. I. Guffin; H. P. Strance, New York; A. F. Aspland, Portland; F. Sherfesee, Peking; P. H. McIntire, Hongkong; W. T. L. Way, Hongkong; Mrs. Wood, Manila; A. H. Colebran, Seoul; E. Wilkinson; Mrs. J. Darrah, Hankow; M. Bennett, Peking; L. G. Mathews, Tientsin; A. J. Mulne, Japan; A. F. Reincok, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Bruschweiller, Tientsin; G. M. Neal, New York; J. E. Cooke, Yunanfu; P. J. Priolean, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. N. Natznoff, Nagasaki; J. Silva, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Bushell, Tientsin; T. Wroe, Hankow; R. S. Andersen, Peking; C. E. Willis, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Rurge, U. S. A.; Miss Booker; Zimmerman; M. J. Gorenina, New York; L. Hart, New York; Mrs. G. W. Atkins, San Francisco; P. Linton; H. E. Heacock, Shanghai; J. Stenberg, Tientsin; W. D. Kadri, Local; Fader, Hongkong; M. Steyne, Singapore; A. Keegan, Hongkong; F. Graham, Hongkong; F. G. Hoar, Hongkong.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Bruce M. Smith, Chinkiang; J. A. Kydd, Soochow; H. A. Gilbert, Hongkong; M. W. Fraser, Nanking; E. Kuthert, Hongkong; W. E. McKenney, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hutchins, Peking; Mrs. L. A. MacRae, Peking; W. J. McRae; N. T. Thorsen, Dalny; W. Grage, Dalny; Ph. Mellsir, Harbin; Thos. H. Day, Nanking; H. Mactavish, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Robertson and two children, Seattle; J. Kremposky, Vladivostock; S. M. Budogians, Harbin.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Sugg, Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. T. Flerona, Hongkong; S. H. Clarke, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Bershall, Tientsin; Capt. Orsini, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. W. Howard, Kashing; H. V. Ricks; G. M. Parkhill, Weihaiwei; Mrs. J. Marshall, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Robertson, Kobe; D. E. Irving, Hongkong; H. A. Pooh.

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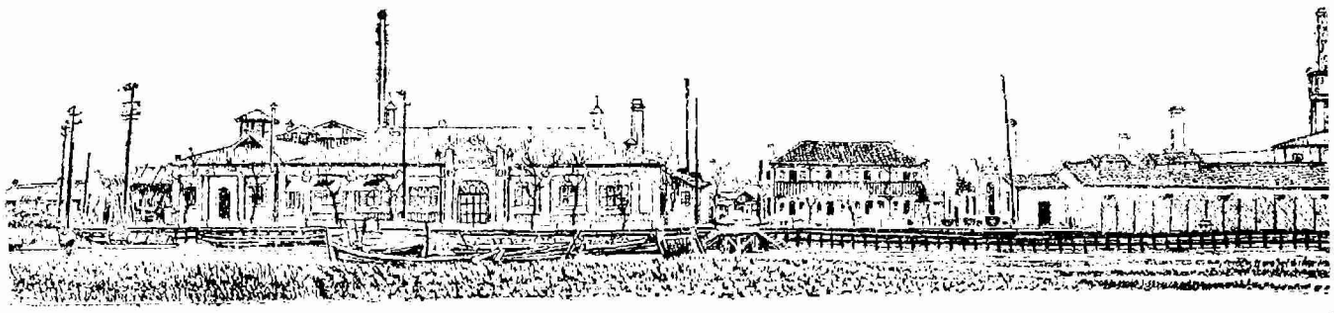

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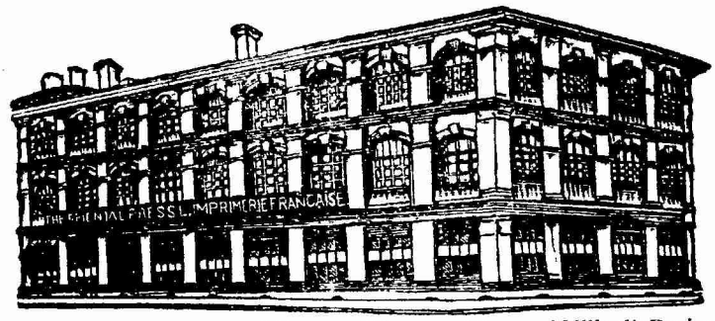

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In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

November 20, 1918; Cause No. 699; In re Last Will and Testament of John A. Bell, deceased; executors' bond.

" 20, " Cause No. 556; In re Estate of William N. Brewster, deceased; receipt of sole beneficiary.

" 21, " Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; defendant's affidavit; motion.

" 22, " Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; plaintiff's objection to motion for bill of particulars.

" 25, " Cause No. 699; In re Last Will and Testament of John A. Bell, deceased; oaths of executors; letters testamentary.

" 25, " Cause No. 663; In re Estate of Paul McRae, deceased; inventory.

" 25, " Application of E. A. Perkins, Esquire, for admission to practice.

" 26, " Cause No. 709; Hsai Chiu On v. The Barkley Company, Inc.; petition.

" 26, " Cause No. 710; C. Oswald Liddell v. The Barkley Company, Inc.; petition.

" 27, " Cause No. 674; Wen Tsung Yao v. L. Kamsui; defendant's answer.

" 26, " Application of N. E. Lurton, Esquire, for admission to practice.

" 27, " Cause No. 616; In re Last Will and Testament of Mark Brown Grier, deceased; petition; receipt of sole beneficiary.

" 27, " Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; plaintiff's affidavit and motion.

" 27, " Cause No. 707; Huang Mien Chow v. The Machinery & Metals Sales Co.; amended petition; motion for writ of execution.

Judgments and Orders:

November 26, 1918; Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; on motion for bill of particulars.

" 27, " Cause No. 616; In re Last Will and Testament of Mark Brown Grier, deceased; discharging administratrix.

Hearings:

November 20, 1918; Cause No. 700; In re Louise Marting; before commissioner.

" 29, " Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; on plaintiff's motion.

Assignments for Hearing:

December 2, 1918; Cause No. 708; In re Last Will and Testament of Ellen McGrath Jansen; on petition for admission of Will to probate.

" 11, " Cause No. 661; A. Tapelisky et al. v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation.

JUDAH I. EZRA, PLAINTIFF, vs. W. L. MERRIMAN, DEFENDANT

(*Filed November 26, 1918.*)

ORDER

On November 13 an order was entered sustaining Defendant's motion for a bill of particulars regarding the First Count of Plaintiff's petition "as to the exact time and place and the persons to whom" the words therein referred to "were actually spoken and published." On November 15 Plaintiff presented a bill of particulars alleging—

> "That to the best of his information and belief said words were spoken by Defendant on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of August 1918, and at divers other times thereafter and before the commencement of this action, the exact dates being unknown to Plaintiff.
>
> "That to the best of Plaintiff's knowledge and belief said words were spoken at Defendant's own home and office, at the homes and offices of V. Meyer and Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson, at the Shanghai Race Club, at the Shanghai Polo Club, at the Shanghai Club, at the Country Club, in the offices of W. S. Jackson, R. D. Bunn, John Johnstone, Captain E. I. M. Barrett, W. C. Sprague, J. B. Davies and at divers other places unknown to Plaintiff.
>
> "That to the best of Plaintiff's information and belief the persons to and before whom said words were spoken were the members of Defendant's own family, R. D. Bunn, W. S. Jackson, E. I. M. Barrett, John Johnstone, A. H. Hilton-Johnson, F. S. Elias, W. C. Sprague, H. O. Hashagen, E. O. Drake, W. A. Adams, V. Meyer, A. G. Stephen, J. B. Davies, A. W. Burkill, A. D. Bell, Edward I. Ezra, H. H. Read, G. D. Coutts, A. W. Olsen, S. Hammond, reporters and members of the press whose names are unknown to the Plaintiff and in the presence of divers other persons whose names are also unknown to Plaintiff."

Defendant complains that these averments fail to meet the requirements of his motion, heretofore sustained, in that while they set forth dates, places and persons, these are not so connected that Defendant is able intelligently to answer them. In other words, the objection is that Plaintiff does not allege the utterance of any of the offending words on a specific date, at a specific place *and* to a specific person.

In our previous order we quoted the rule that—

> "Defendant is entitled to know definitely the time and place of the publication of the alleged slander or libel and the name of a party to whom publication was made."

The same authority says that—

> "Slanderous words spoken at one time constitute one cause of action and the same or other slanderous words spoken at other times constitute other causes of action, and if relied upon they should be separately pleaded in separate counts or paragraphs."[1]

It is true that Defendant does not now ask for a separate statement of causes of action but if he is entitled to that, as it is conceded he is, as well as to a particular statement of the date, time and place, it would seem to follow that each of these items must be grouped together as regards each alleged utterance. Such indeed is the English rule which requires the plaintiff to—

> "Give the date of each slander, the names of the persons to whom, and the places where, each slander was uttered."[2]

It seems only reasonable to suppose that if a bill of particulars is to serve its purpose—i. e. that of apprising defendant of the specific charges which he must meet—it should allege something more than a collection of dates in one paragraph, a list of places in another, and a group of persons in a third. As Defendant's counsel contends, his defence might be different according to the place and the hearer, and unless these are connected with the date they fail to afford a sufficient basis for answer. These observations appear to apply also to the Tenth Count which plaintiff has added by way of amendment to his petition.

Plaintiff indeed alleges that he "is unable to give more particulars;" but if this is true it merely means that he is unable to frame such averments as the law requires regarding the two counts in question, viz: the First and Tenth. The rules proceed on the assumption that if the pleader has not sufficient information so to frame his averments as to give his adversary the required notice, the former would necessarily fail in his proof.

Objection is made because Defendant's motion "was presented six days after the filing of the first bill of particulars" but the rule in some jurisdictions at least is that the adverse party is entitled at the same time to file a motion as he would have to answer. Indeed this rule has been codified by an Act of Congress,[3] and without now deciding whether it is entirely applicable here we are of the opinion that an interval of no more than six days is insufficient to deprive Defendant of his right to insist upon a specification of the charges against him.

It is therefore ordered that, as to the First and Tenth Counts of Plaintiff's petition as amended, he file a bill of particulars specifying as to each alleged utterance the time, place and person or persons addressed. If, as to any such alleged utterance, there is not sufficient information upon which to base such an averment it would seem better to omit it.

Time for further pleadings can best be fixed after this order has been complied with.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

1. Cyc, XXV, 436, note 77.

2. Odgers Libel and Slander (5th Ed. 1912), 626, citing: Roselle v. Buchanan, 16 Q.B.D. 656; 55 L. J. Q. B. 376; 34 W. R. 488; Bradbury v. Cooper, 12 Q.B.D. 94; 53 L.J.Q.B. 558; 32 W. R. 32; Glegg v. Bromley (A. T. Lawrence, J.), reported in the Annual Practice for 1911 at p. 283.

3. 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Chap. 786, Sec. 73.

Before Nelson E. Lurton, Esquire, Commissioner

IN RE THE ALLEGED INSANITY OF LOUISE MARTIG

Filed November 20, 1918.

VERDICT

We, the undersigned Jurors, citizens of the United States of America, empaneled in the matter of the alleged Insanity of Louise Martig, a female citizen of the United States at present in the Mental

Ward of the Victoria Nursing Home at Shanghai, China, and having been first duly sworn to ascertain the fact of the Sanity or Insanity of the said Louise Martig, do hereby certify that after having heard the evidence, under oath, in the matter, we do unanimously find that the said Louise Martig, charged as being Insane, is *Insane*

(Sgd) G. E. TUCKER, Foreman.
JURORS W. C. SPRAGUE
J. HAROLD DOLLAR
R. B. NICHOLS
A. J. ISRAEL
THOS. F. COBBS

JUDGMENT

This cause came on for hearing before Nelson E. Lurton, Commissioner of the United States Court for China, on the 20th day of November, 1918, upon the written complaint of Martha W. Jewell alleging that Louise Martig, an American citizen, temporarily residing at Shanghai, China, was a lunatic, incapable of conducting and managing her own affairs, or governing herself, and praying that a hearing be had thereon and such order made as should be necessary and proper to determine according to law, whether the said Louise Martig was, or was not a lunatic;

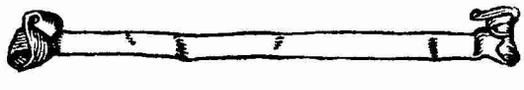
A jury having been duly summoned and impaneled; R. S. Haskell, Esq., having appeared under direction of the said Commissioner for said Louise Martig and Earl B. Rose, Esq., having appeared as *amicus curiae*; Dr. Stacy A. Ransom and Dr. J. C. McCracken having been duly appointed to examine into the alleged insanity of the said Louise Martig and having made such examination and having testified at the said hearing before the jury; and the testimony of various witnesses having been taken and heard before the said Commissioner and jury, and the said jury having rendered a written verdict finding the said person so charged is really and truly insane and the said verdict having been approved by the said Commissioner;

It is now therefore ADJUDGED:

That the said Louise Martig is really and truly insane and that she be committed to and confined in the State Hospital for the Insane of the State of Minnesota or such other hospital or institution as the State of Minnesota provides for the Insane, or on the refusal of the authorities in charge of the said State Hospital for the Insane of the State of Minnesota or such other hospital or institution provided for the care of the Insane to receive and take charge of her, then to the nearest relative of the said Louise Martig until she be restored to reason, or removed or discharged according to law, and that she be transported and conveyed to the said hospital or nearest relative and there properly kept.

(Sgd) NELSON E. LURTON,
Commissioner.

Dated at Shanghai, China, November 20, 1918.



In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of JOHN A. BELL, Deceased.

Cause No. 699
Estate No. 265
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned have been appointed Executors of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before May 30, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

EDWARD BELL,
G. CASTRILLO,
Executors,
9, Thorne Road,
c/o Shanghai Building Co. Inc.,
Shanghai, China.

November 30, 1918.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of FRANCIS STANLEY, Deceased.

Cause No. 704
Estate No. 267
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given, to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estates; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before May 16, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

FRANCIS F. STANLEY,
Administrator,
c/o China Import and Export Lumber Co.,
Foochow, China.

November 16, 1918.